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BRINGING THE PAST TO LIFE
ISSUE 41 // APRIL 2017 // £4.80



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The Wild West's most-wanted gunslinger

IMMEDIATE MEDIA



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HISTORY'S LOST CITIES

PLUS

THE TRIAL OF OSCAR WILDE
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NERO: ROME'S ULTIMATE TYRANT

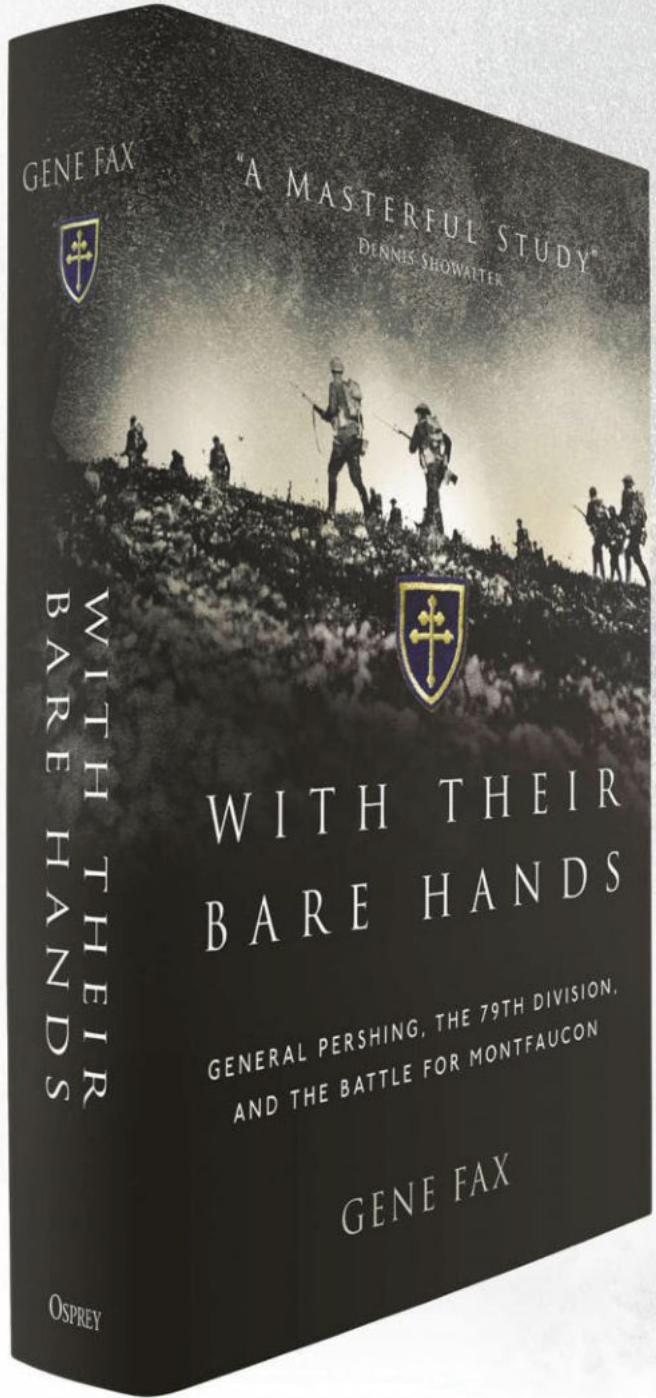


THE PEASANTS
ARE REVOLTING!
Wat Tyler's 1381 Rebellion

CHINA'S
CULTURAL
REVOLUTION

INSIDE
HITLER'S
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Matthew J. Davenport, Wall Street Journal

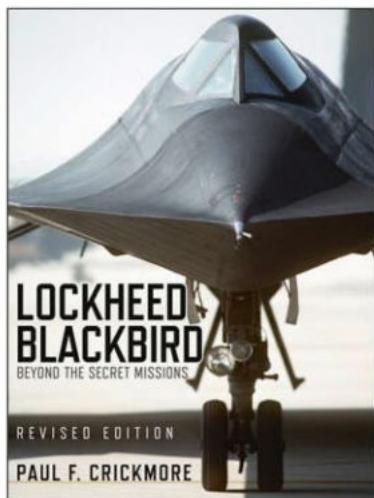
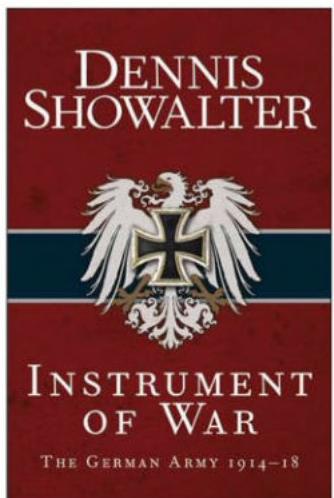
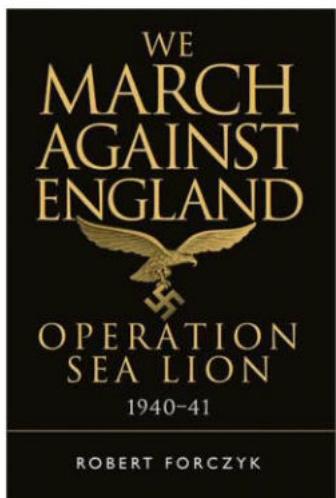
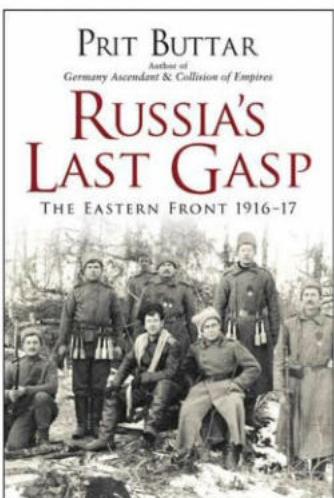
‘Fax tells the amazing story of how the American Expeditionary Force and the 79th Division overcame many errors and false ideas and paid a high price learning how to fight effectively.’

Brigadier General (ret.) Robert A. Doughty

‘Gene Fax’s new history of the 79th Division is a masterful study of the long and difficult road to victory.’

Dennis Showalter, author of Instrument of War

ALSO AVAILABLE FROM OSPREY

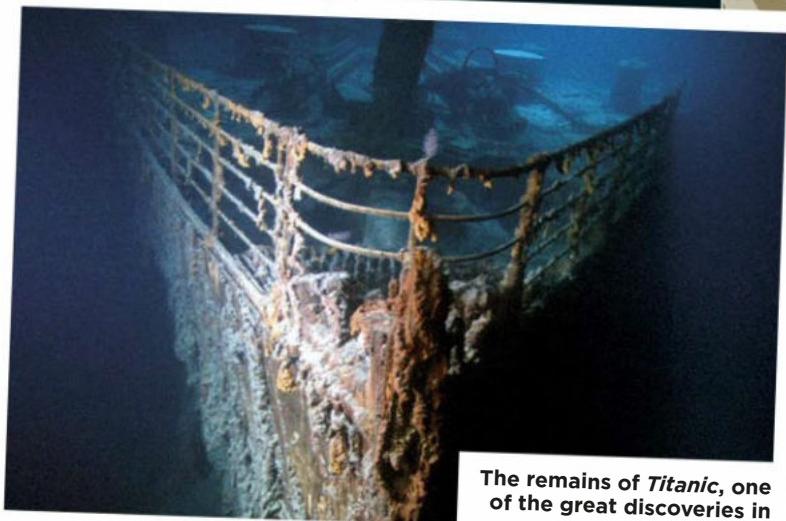


Wild for the West



Having been raised at a time when the **Wild West** was rarely far from the TV or our playground games, my own personal fascination with **outrageous outlaws, sharp-shooting sheriffs and gritty gunslingers** is deep-rooted. But perhaps due to the fanciful nature of many westerns, I've always struggled to truly believe the **tales from the wild frontier**. And none are more suited to the big screen than that of Henry McCarty, immortalised as **Billy the Kid**. It all kicks off on page 28.

This might well be **our most-packed issue ever**, and we've got pretty much every time and place imaginable covered. Our **free pull-out section** in the centre pages looks at those archaeological discoveries that make our understanding of the past possible – **from buried kings to mysterious writings**. But, of course, for every 'lost' city found in the Andes, there are many more still to be discovered, and we follow the remarkable true story of one man's quest to find the Lost City of Z, deep in the Amazon



The remains of *Titanic*, one of the great discoveries in our free supplement

jungle (p72). Along the way, we stop off at a **medieval peasants' revolt** (p44), China's **Cultural Revolution** (p52), the brutal reign of Rome's **Emperor Nero** (p38), and **Charles II's defeat to Oliver Cromwell** (p60).

Be sure to **write in and tell us what you've thought** about the issue – we always love to read your letters, **and you could win a prize**.


Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our May issue, on sale 28 April

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ON THE COVER

Your key to the big stories...



THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

13

Reign, in days, of Pope Urban VII in 1590, before succumbing to malaria. See page 86.

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Steps Charles II would have had to climb up the tower of Worcester Cathedral, from where he watched his army's defeat to Oliver Cromwell. See page 60.

2

The number of wives Emperor Nero murdered – not to mention his mother and plenty more besides. See page 38.



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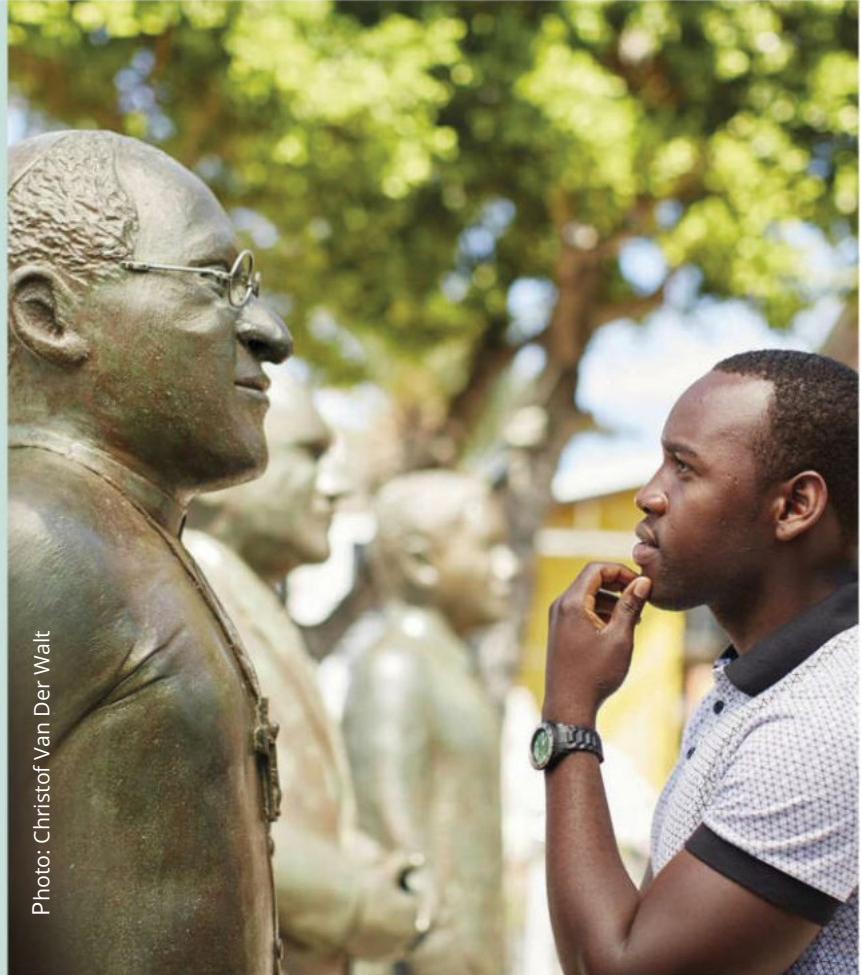
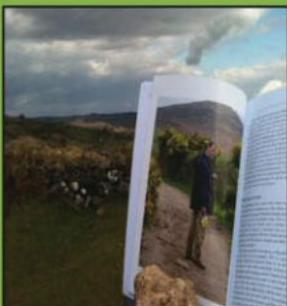


Photo: Christof Van Der Walt



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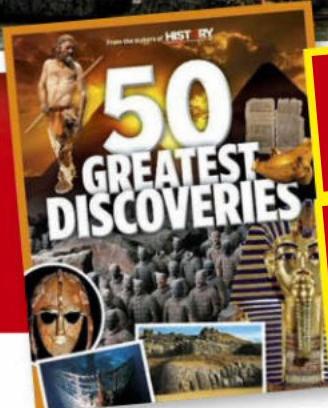
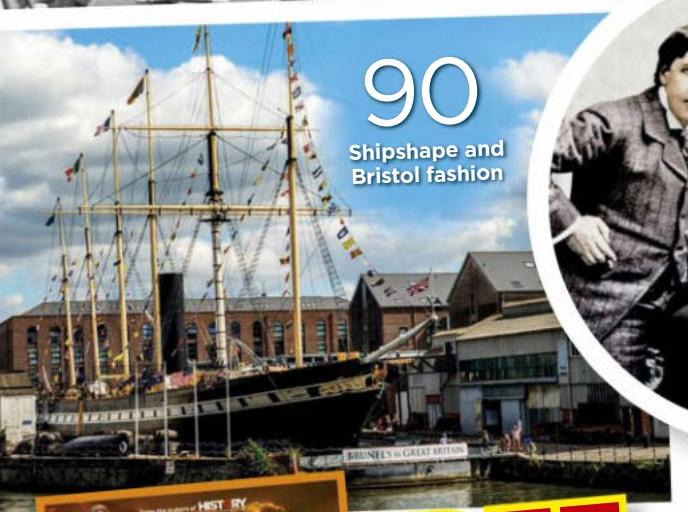
The degree also involves a dissertation and outdoor field-course. Funding opportunities are available.

Join us to develop your knowledge and interests further. For more information, please visit our website or contact Dr Andrew Hopper ajh69@le.ac.uk

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Centre for English Local History

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of the Beatles



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PULL-OUT
MAG INSIDE**

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or misunderstood?

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From the makers of **HISTORY**
REVEALED



BRITAIN'S GREATEST BATTLES

Agincourt, Waterloo, Trafalgar, Hastings,
the Battle of Britain and many more!

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READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

LETTER
OF THE
MONTH

HISTORY LESSONS

For World Book Day, my Year 8 History class opted for the DEAR (Drop Everything And Read) challenge. As they have been studying Bloody Mary, Tracy Borman's article proved very useful. We decided to answer your call, asking our thoughts on the question "Is it unfair that Henry VIII's eldest daughter is remembered as Bloody Mary"?

Cathy Purcell

Teacher, St Edward's College, Liverpool.

GENDER BATTLE

It is unfortunate that Mary Tudor is remembered for the barbaric deaths of almost 300 Protestants, not for her political achievements. The title 'Bloody Mary' was not attributed to her during her reign and was possibly invented to promote Elizabethan propaganda.

However, Mary not only secured the Tudor succession, but in 1554, ensured that queens held power 'fully, wholly and absolutely' equal to their male counterparts. She restructured the economy, military and navy and successfully organised and managed her own parliament.

Mary was certainly ruthless, burning men, women and children at the stake. This behaviour landed her the nickname. Whether this would have been given to her had she been male is debatable.

Kate Carbery

GIFTS OF LOVE

Mary could be viewed as a pious and generous woman. She was downgraded from a princess to a mere lady when Henry VIII divorced her mother. Even after this,

she took pity on her half-sister Elizabeth after Anne Boleyn's fall. She gave her thoughtful gifts, such as a box embroidered with silver thread.

In 1537, Jane Seymour gave birth to a healthy son, Edward, ruining Mary's chances of inheriting the throne. Yet even when Edward became king and put into practice his Protestant beliefs, she continued to show him courtesy and respect.

Before reading your article, I thought Mary was extremely bloody, but now I think she is misunderstood, in comparison to Henry VIII, who murdered up to 72,000. It's really unfair that his nickname was "Happy King Hal".

Nathan Dimaano

KILLING QUEEN

Mary was pious, and determined to convert the country back to Catholicism. Her father had left the country in a mess, with half

"Whether she would have been called 'Bloody Mary' had she been male is debatable"

of the country Protestant, and half Catholic. When Edward took charge, he told citizens that they must become Protestants. Then Mary wanted to make everybody Catholic, so the public would have been confused! Mary was having no excuses for disobedience. Instead of reasoning with them, she ordered for them to be burnt.

People argue that her early life had an impact on her choices. Her parents divorced and she couldn't visit her beloved mother. She cared for her mother, because though Henry tried to force her to accept illegitimacy, she refused. Anne Boleyn was unkind



ON TRIAL

Class 8S of St. Edward's College in Liverpool were fascinated with Tracy Borman's juicy feature, pitting the Tudors head-to-head

towards Mary and called her ugly, fat and other horrible things.

But I think it's fair to remember Mary Tudor as 'Bloody Mary'. There's no excuse for killing 284 people, as there are many others who had rough childhoods, but don't go around burning people.

Sophie Keegan

NOT-SO-BLOODY MARY

Mary did lots of nice things as a child. She was also unlucky because she didn't have any children. People made fun of her! You wouldn't like that to happen to you would you?

There are also reasons why she should be called Bloody Mary.

But as a child Mary was praised for her amazing skills, until Henry annulled the marriage and her loving mother was replaced by Anne Boleyn. When the same happened to Elizabeth she supported her. In the nursery rhyme "Mary, Mary, quite contrary" she is mocked for her various misfortunes, such as her disloyal husband.

Declan McMenamin

MOTHER OF DECEPTION

Mary was an attractive young woman, so Henry showed her off. The Venetian Secretary described her red hair "as beautiful as ever seen on a human head". But when she turned 17 her life went downhill. After her marriage to King Philip of Spain, Mary believed that she was pregnant as her stomach had started to swell and she was sick in the mornings. But there was no baby. Does that mean she was lying to everyone?

Jan Pullan

TRACY BORMAN REPLIES:

It is wonderful to see such an enthusiastic response to my article from these students. There are definitely some budding historians here. Mary would be delighted!

Class 8S wins a whole year's subscription to *History Revealed*. We hope that our magazine continues to inspire these bright young minds to get thinking about the past and the people that make it great.



MISUNDERSTOOD

Mary's reputation has sadly had to stagger through history to the taunts of 'Bloody Mary', but the first recorded use of the phrase 'Bloody Mary' wasn't until the 1680s when it appeared in an obscure Dutch publication. Sadly, that appalling description has been her epitaph ever since.

Out of the Henry, Elizabeth and Mary trio, Mary was arguably the most humane – Henry butchered thousands during his reign, and Elizabeth tortured more victims than anyone else. On the other hand, Mary personally gave hands-on help and assistance to the poor, sick and needy, but people tend to forget that. Yes, approximately 283 heretics were burnt during her reign, but as queen she was the legal defender of the faith and that was the standard legal practice back in the day for dealing with heresy. Besides, Mary didn't personally select them (apart from Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley) – the diocese examined the accused, and then the Bishop would make the final decision.

Additionally, during the reign of Edward VI (Mary's half-brother), the 1549 Act of Uniformity made the Catholic faith illegal and any Catholics who did not conform to the new Protestant faith could be burnt for heresy. I suspect that Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley wished they had kept quiet. Latimer and Ridley died bravely, but Cranmer was desperate to save himself and who could blame him?

I suppose it is the winners who write history. After Mary's death all the Elizabethan sycophants sadly clamored to win favour with their new queen, and the rest is history.

Lin Black, via email

f Can't wait to receive my copy in the mail! History Revealed gets read and re-read then passed around, I tell my friends, I WANT IT BACK! Lauretta Kliest



LITTLE MISS SURE SHOT

The extraordinary tale of Annie Oakley was a hit among readers

HISTORY MAKER

I very much enjoyed your feature on the Duke of Wellington. Arthur Wellesley rose from obscurity to international fame commanding his nation's armies against Napoleon. But as I learned from his article, the man behind the boot also had a fun side. His collection of Emperor memorabilia would impress even the most enthusiastic of collectors, but the statue of Napoleon in the nude is my particular favourite.

Judith Barnes, Dorset



Bournemouth University research into King Arthur is the cover story of this month's excellent @HistoryRevealed mag! @Durotrigesdig

CORRECTIONS

- In our 'Beauty and the Beast' feature, we referred to Hans Christian Andersen as a "Dutchman". He was, of course, Danish. Thanks to Annemette Coulson for pointing this out.

PICTURE PERFECT

I have just finished reading the November 2016 issue of your excellent magazine. A story that stands out for me is Annie Oakley – or 'Miss Sure Shot'. The rare photo of the young lady holding a Winchester Rifle in her hands is one I haven't seen before, but it's the best portrait yet. I wonder where the original is located.

Craig Shaw, Australia

ARE YOU A WINNER?

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 39 are:

Claire Gooder, Bournemouth
Andrew Anderson, Bangor
Robert Honeybone, Sussex

Congratulations! You've each won a copy of *Brooklyn*.

Saoirse Ronan, Julie Walters and Domhnall Gleeson star in this moving adaptation of Colm Tóibín's novel, in which young Irish immigrants try to make their way in New York City.

GET IN TOUCH

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HISTORY REVEALED

Bringing the past to life

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Basic annual subscription rates

UK £43.85 Eire/Europe £59

ROW £62

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Find out more - soldierscharity.org/frontlinewalk

Contact - events@soldierscharity.org or 0207 811 3960



TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY





SNAPSHOT

1929 STEEL A MOMENT

Builders in London in the 1920s enjoy their sandwiches, sat atop steel girders. After World War I, there was a significant building boom in London, with old Victorian buildings being torn down and replaced by monolithic Art Deco structures. Such an innovation was made possible by the increased usage of steel frames, which supported much larger structures. The company in this photograph built many of London's theatres.



TIME CAPSULE APRIL



SNAPSHOT

1911 PICK UP A PENGUIN

An emperor penguin is led by a rope during Captain Scott's *Terra Nova* Antarctic expedition. The man leading the penguin on is Thomas Clissold, the expedition's cook. As well as hoping to be the first people to reach the South Pole, the British team went to the icy continent to conduct research, especially on wildlife. Unfortunately, the explorers would be beaten to the pole by a Norwegian team led by Roald Amundsen.





SNAPSHOT

1935 BLACK SUNDAY

This tranquil ranch in Oklahoma is about to be suffocated by a cloud of dirt. During the Great Depression, the Dust Bowl exacerbated problems caused by the economic downturn. Dust storms such as this one are caused when exposed topsoil dries out after a drought, and is then kicked up by strong winds. In one particularly bad storm known as 'Black Sunday' in April 1935, approximately 300 million tonnes of topsoil was displaced, blowing from Texas as far as the Atlantic Ocean.







TIME CAPSULE APRIL

"I READ THE NEWS TODAY..."

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in April

GO BARD OR GO HOME 1616 DEATH OF SHAKESPEARE

Though there are **no contemporary sources** describing the nature of Shakespeare's death in 1616, the vicar of his hometown – Stratford-upon-Avon – wrote that Shakespeare, with his friend Ben Jonson and others, may have "**drank too hard**" on a night out.



STUCK IN THE MIDDLE 1318 SCOTS CAPTURE BERWICK-UPON-TWEED

The northernmost town in England was once a war trophy, with the Scots and English **fighting over it** for centuries. In April 1318, the Scots won the town – only to lose it again in 1333. When the Crimean War took place, Berwick was allegedly **left out of peace negotiations**, meaning that it was officially at war with Russia until 1966.



UP FOR CRABBS 1956 FROGMAN DISAPPEARS

While the USSR's first secretary Nikita Khrushchev was on a state visit to the UK, MI6 sent the army's 'frogman', Lionel 'Buster' Crabb, to Portsmouth to inspect Khrushchev's ship. Crabb never returned, and all traces of him at his hotel had been removed. A **headless body** was found in Chichester harbour the next year, which the coroner deemed to be his.

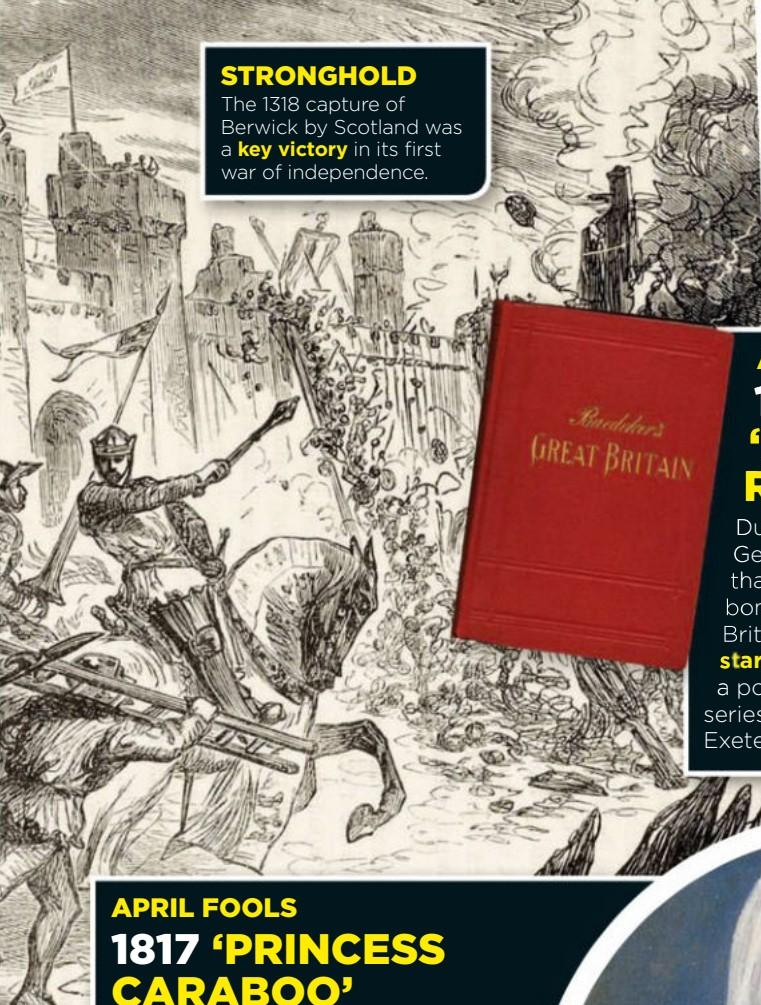


AN ICY RECEPTION 1888 DEADLY HAILSTORM

One of the **deadliest hailstorms in history** occurred on 30 April 1888, in Moradabad, a small town in northern India. With **hailstones the size of oranges** raining from the sky, the storm killed almost 250 people and thousands of farm animals.

STRONGHOLD

The 1318 capture of Berwick by Scotland was a **key victory** in its first war of independence.



A BOMBER'S GUIDE 1942 EXETER 'BAEDEKER' RAID

During World War II, a German minister ordered that "We will go out and bomb every building in Britain **marked with three stars** in the Baedeker guide", a popular German travel series. It resulted in the loss of Exeter's 14th-century church.



"...OH BOY"

APRIL events that changed the world

19 APRIL 1587

PRIVATEER STEPS OUT OF LINE

Francis Drake attacks Cádiz in an event known as the 'Singeing of the King of Spain's Beard', after he didn't get a message from Queen Elizabeth cancelling the attack.

29 APRIL 1770

CAPTAIN COOK LANDS IN AUSTRALIA

The explorer lands in Botany Bay, and encounters an unwelcoming tribe of Gweagal Indigenous Australians.

30 APRIL 1789

FIRST US PRESIDENT

George Washington is inaugurated as the USA's first president on the balcony of Federal Hall, New York City.

8 APRIL 1838

SS GREAT WESTERN SETS SAIL

Brunel's SS Great Western, the first steam ship designed to cross the Atlantic, starts its maiden voyage to New York.

25 APRIL 1915

BATTLE OF GALLIPOLI

Seventy-thousand British and Anzac troops arrive in Turkey, starting the most disastrous campaign of World War I.

26 APRIL 1933

SECRET POLICE CREATED

The Nazis establish the Gestapo, a secret police force tasked with spying on civilians.

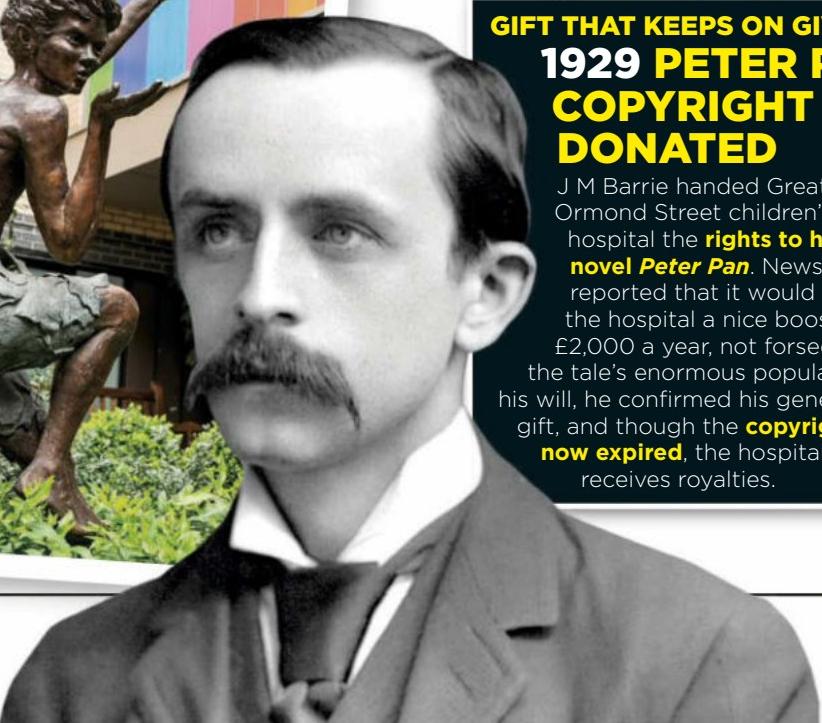
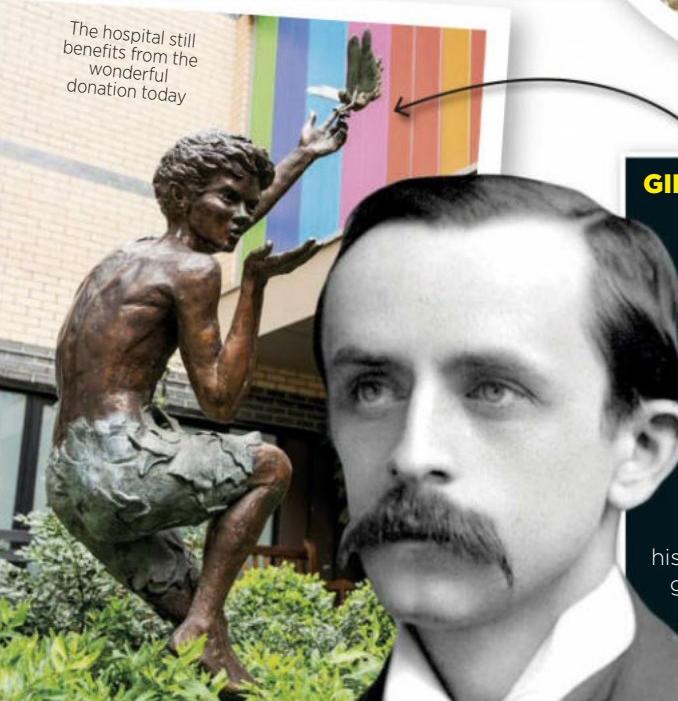
29 APRIL 1975

MISSED SAIGON

Operation Frequent Wind begins, the largest helicopter evacuation in history, getting the last few Americans out of Saigon.

GIFT THAT KEEPS ON GIVING 1929 PETER PAN COPYRIGHT DONATED

J M Barrie handed Great Ormond Street children's hospital the **rights to his novel Peter Pan**. Newspapers reported that it would bring the hospital a nice boost of £2,000 a year, not foreseeing the tale's enormous popularity. In his will, he confirmed his generous gift, and though the **copyright has now expired**, the hospital still receives royalties.



AND FINALLY...

In 1513, Spanish conquistador Juan Ponce de León led one of the first expeditions to Florida. The story goes that he went **in search of the Fountain of Youth**, and though he failed to find it, he claimed the land for Spain and named it 'La Florida' ('full of flowers') after the verdant landscape.



DAILY Mirror

5d. Friday, April 10, 1970

No. 20,616

An early swing to Labour... but Tories still hold the lead

EARLY results in the Greater London Council elections today showed a swing to Labour—but not enough to give them any real hope of wresting control from the Tories.

One of Labour's first successes was at Greenwich. They held their two marginal seats, and gained one from the Tories.

Bad weather kept thousands of Londoners at home.

In some boroughs the turnout was under 25 per cent.

At the last G.L.C. election in 1967 the Tories won 81 seats to Labour's 19.

Signs

This means that to get control of the Council, Labour would need to gain 32 seats.

But all the early signs were that the Tories would remain firmly in control of the new Council.

The Liberals showed no sign of winning any London seats.

Held

The most Labour could hope for was to gain enough G.L.C. seats to win control of the Inner London Education Authority.

Labour kept their two seats at Tower Hamlets.

The Tories held both their safe seats at Kingston-upon-Thames. The turnout here was 37.5 per

By VICTOR KNIGHT

cent.—nearly 8 per cent. less than three years ago.

The low turn-outs were a bad sign for Labour, whose hopes were pinned on getting their supporters to the polling stations.

The "Homes Before Roads" candidates made very little impression in the early results.

The swing at Barking was 10.2 per cent. to Labour.

Bottom

At Tower Hamlets the Union Movement candidate, with 192 votes, came bottom of the poll.

Conservatives held all three seats at Harrow.

In Lancashire there was a swing of 6 per cent. to Labour in Premier Harold Wilson's constituency of Huyton.

The voting in London was for 97 seats on the Greater London Council. Three more—in Hammersmith—are to be contested on April 27.

A record total of 491 candidates contested the 100 seats.

Only 26 of the London constituencies did their counts last night.

Five—Ealing, Westminster, Barnet, Kensington and Chelsea—and Croydon declare today.

First

Labour held their two seats at Barking, where there was a 25 per cent. turn-out.

Labour's first big disappointment was their failure to capture the three Tory seats at Havering.

Independents gained two seats from Labour in Pembrokeshire.

There was also one Tory gain from Labour in Holland, Lincs.

Labour gained a seat from an Independent at Breconshire.

But the Tories gained two—from a Liberal and an Independent.

The Tories gained control of East Suffolk, where Independents formerly had a majority.

PAUL IS QUITTING THE BEATLES

By DON SHORT

PAUL McCARTNEY has quit the Beatles. The shock news must mean the end of Britain's most famous pop group, which has been idolised by millions the world over for nearly ten years.

Today 27-year-old McCartney will announce his decision, and the reasons for it, in a no-holds-barred statement.

It follows months of strife over policy in Apple, the Beatles' controlling organisation, and an ever-growing rift between McCartney and his song-writing partner, John Lennon.

In his statement, which consists of a series of answers to questions, McCartney says:

"I have no future plans to record or appear with the Beatles again. Or to write any more music with John."

Last night the statement was locked up in a safe at Apple headquarters in Savile-row, Mayfair—in the very rooms where the Beatles' break-up began.

The Beatles decided to appoint a "business adviser." Eventually they settled for American Allen Klein.

His appointment was strongly resisted by Paul, who sought the job for his father-in-law, American attorney Lee Eastman.

After a meeting in London Paul was out-voted 3-1 by John, and the other Beatles, George Harrison and Ringo Starr.

Since the Klein appointment, Paul has refused to go to the Apple offices to work daily.

He kept silent and stayed at his St. John's Wood home with his photo-

grapher wife Linda, her daughter Heather, and their own baby, Mary.

Close friends tried to pacify John and Paul. But last time they were to work together—when they collaborated on the "Abbey Road" album.

Films

There were other elements that hastened Paul's decision to quit. John Lennon on his marriage to Yoko Ono, set out on projects of his own. Ringo went into films, and George stepped in as a record producer.

Today McCartney will reveal his own plans for a solo programme.

Early today an Apple spokesman denied reports that Paul McCartney had left the Beatles.

But he said that there were no plans "at the moment" for any more recordings.



McCartney . . . a policy deadlock.

MULL IT OVER

Before the breakup, Paul was depressed and had retreated to rural Scotland. Feeling distant from his bandmates, he resigned himself to the fact that his greatest project, The Beatles, was finished.

LABOUR WIN AT CAMDEN
First big Labour success
party gained three G.L.C.
seats from Tories at Camden.

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

On **10 April 1970**, Paul McCartney announced that he was leaving The Beatles

"WE WEREN'T AIMING FOR THE SAME THING"

PAUL McCARTNEY

Until The Beatles came along, drama inside the music business was never headline news. This would all change when Paul McCartney, one of the band's primary songwriters, announced that the foursome had no intention of working together again. Fans panicked, while opportunistic newspapers sought to profit from the chaos and confusion.

The late 1960s had been tough for the band. Ringo Starr had left in 1968, but was persuaded to return, only for George Harrison to leave the following January, returning a fortnight later. Next, it was John Lennon's turn to announce to the band his intention to leave. However, they all agreed to keep quiet about it – after all, their latest album/documentary, *Let It Be*, was due to come out soon.

However, the silence was broken when Paul, in an attempt to promote his own solo album, put out a press release. In plain and simple terms, he announced that there were currently no plans to write or record together ever again. Lovers of the band were distraught, and the shockwaves rippled far beyond the fanbase, as it marked the end of some truly era-defining musical innovation.

Realising the unprecedented scale of the reaction, the band's record label, Apple, tried to calm the waters: "Spring is here and Leeds play Chelsea tomorrow and Ringo, John, George and Paul are alive and well and full of hope. The world is still spinning". People have been speculating ever since about who is to blame for the breakup, but one thing remained clear. In the words of John Lennon, "The dream is over".



STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS

The press release sent out by Paul took an unusual format. His personal assistant, Peter Brown, **posed written questions**, to which McCartney would often give simple, one-word answers.

COME TOGETHER

TOP: The Beatles perform on the rooftop of Apple

for their last public concert in January 1969

ABOVE: Fans gather outside Apple headquarters

following the announcement

RIGHT: The split is covered by the *Evening News*



1970 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

8 APRIL A massive explosion, caused by leaky gas pipe during the construction of the underground metro railway in Osaka, Japan, kills almost 98 people and injures 420 more.

22 APRIL The first Earth Day is organised by John McConnell and senator Gaylord Nelson. It educates people about the importance of conserving the planet for future generations.

29 APRIL The US Army invades Cambodia in an attempt to defeat the Viet Cong troops hiding there, sparking anti-war demonstrations back home – including the tragedy at Kent State.



WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

A toddler for a king meant that Egypt needed a power behind the throne

1479 BC THUTMOSE III BECOMES PHARAOH

The coronation of Thutmose III marked the start of his famous stepmother, Hatshepsut's, prosperous regency

In April 1479 BC, an unprecedented event in Ancient Egyptian society occurred. Thutmose III, the two-year-old heir to the throne, was crowned pharaoh. The coronation would have been an opulent ritual, with some feasts lasting for days or more. In reality, it was his stepmother (and aunt), Hatshepsut, who would wield all the power. The trailblazing woman asserted her position at the head of society, breaking traditional gender roles and expectations in the process.

The previous pharaoh, Thutmose II, had left little mark on the kingdom. The son of a minor wife, his claim to the throne was, at best, tenuous. To strengthen his legitimacy, he married his fully royal-blooded half-sister, Hatshepsut, whose influence on him knew no bounds. Thutmose II's early death meant that his infant son would become his successor, with Hatshepsut ruling in his stead until he was deemed fit to rule.

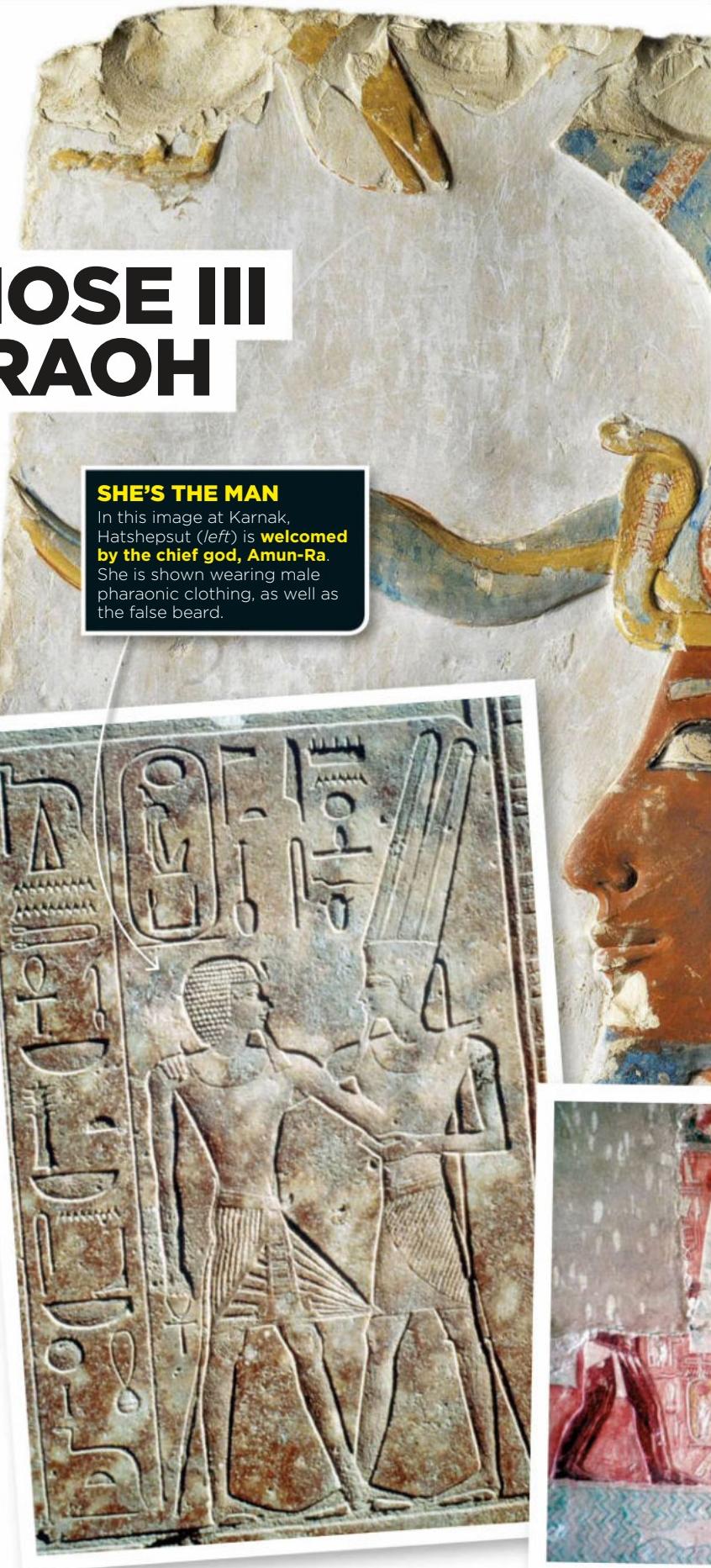
DIVINE RULER

Styling herself as a male pharaoh and the child of Amun (the king of the gods), Hatshepsut demonstrated an affinity with her role. Opting to wear male pharaonic regalia, such as the false beard, she was called the 'King of Egypt' by her subjects,

defying attempts to define her as a female semi-ruler. Hatshepsut's wise reign brought prosperity to Egypt, constructing great buildings such as her iconic Mortuary Temple at Deir el-Bahari. She also re-established vital trade routes that had been lost during previous wars, bringing back valuable goods such as frankincense and myrrh to the land.

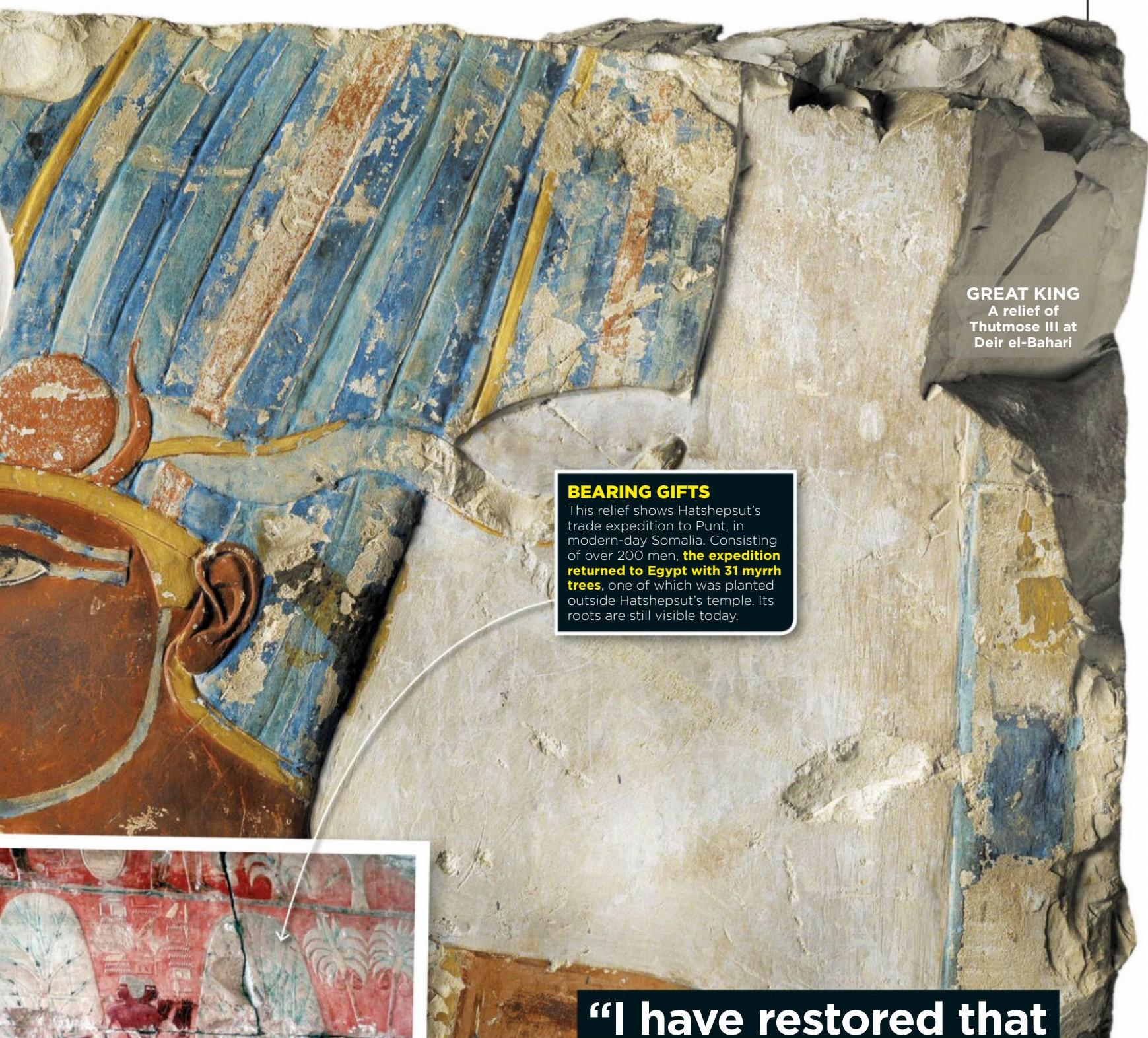
Hatshepsut appointed a grown-up Thutmose III head of the army, a role he relished. Unlike in other Egyptian regencies, Thutmose's relationship with his stepmother may not have been a sour one, and handing him control of the military shows she did not view him as a rival.

Her reign continued for 22 years, bringing stability to Egypt and its surrounding lands. When she died aged of cancer – caused by a toxic skin lotion she had been using – Thutmose III was prepared to ascend the throne. As pharaoh, his military campaigns in Syria and Nubia expanded the empire, spanning from modern-day Turkey all the way down to Eritrea. For this, historians have christened him the 'Napoleon of Egypt' – a fitting nickname for the pharaoh who helped Egypt grow to its greatest extent. ☺



SHE'S THE MAN

In this image at Karnak, Hatshepsut (left) is welcomed by the chief god, Amun-Ra. She is shown wearing male pharaonic clothing, as well as the false beard.



GREAT KING
A relief of
Thutmose III at
Deir el-Bahari

BEARING GIFTS

This relief shows Hatshepsut's trade expedition to Punt, in modern-day Somalia. Consisting of over 200 men, **the expedition returned to Egypt with 31 myrrh trees**, one of which was planted outside Hatshepsut's temple. Its roots are still visible today.



“I have restored that which was in ruins. I have raised up that which was destroyed”

Hatshepsut, in an inscription at her temple



TIME CAPSULE APRIL

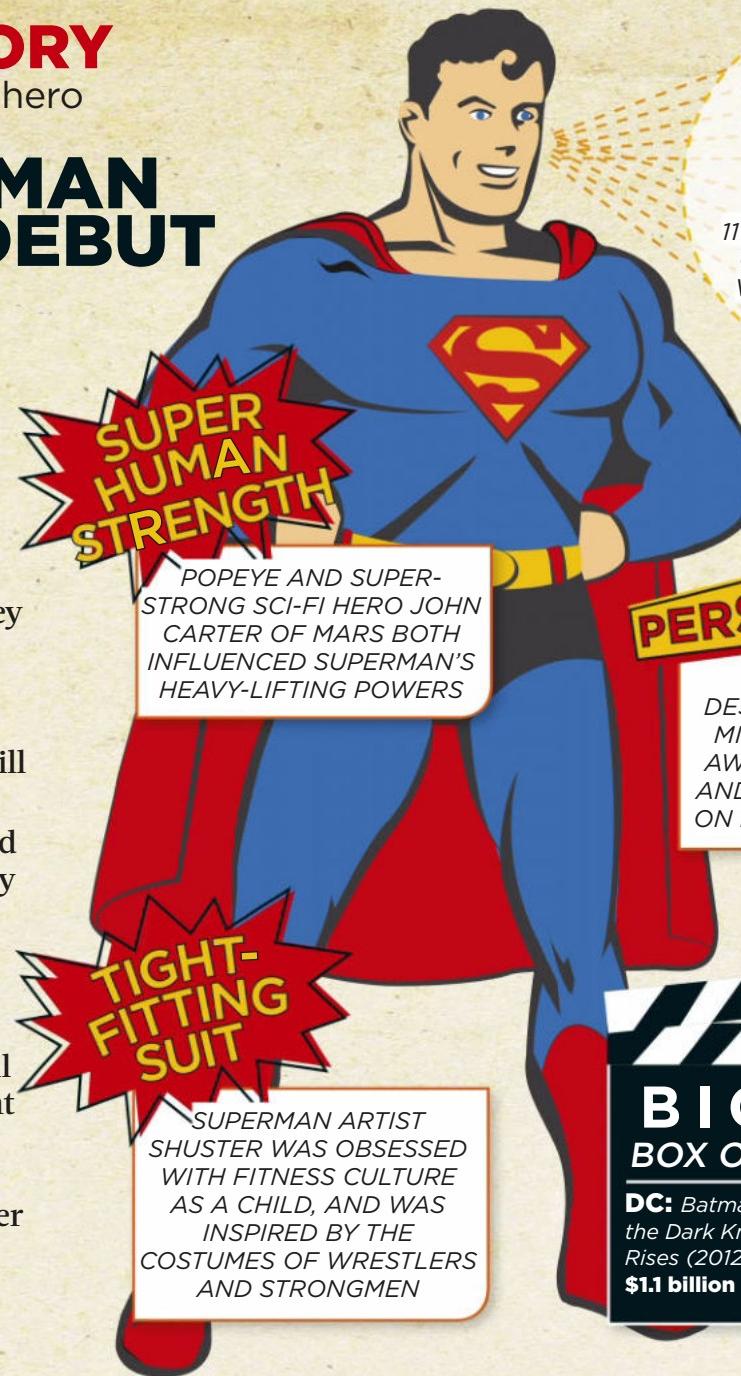
GRAPHIC HISTORY

The birth of a comic book hero

1938: SUPERMAN MAKES HIS DEBUT

He's now considered the archetypal superhero, but Superman started out life as a villain. His teenage creators, Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster, self-published their short story *The Reign of the Superman* in 1933. Sales were low, and thinking that their antagonist was to blame, they recast him as a more marketable hero: an alien from the planet Krypton, who grows up on Earth with superhuman abilities. But still the publishers rejected their idea.

Convinced that Superman would never be a success, they eventually sold the rights to the character to Detective Comics (DC) for just \$130 – equivalent to \$2,200 today. He featured on the cover of their anthology, *Action Comics*, in April 1938, and the series was an instant success. What followed was a lengthy battle to win the rights to Superman back. Siegel and Shuster would never succeed.



X-RAY VISION
THIS POWER FEATURED IN THE 11TH ISSUE OF ACTION COMICS, AND HEAT VISION WAS ADDED IN 1949

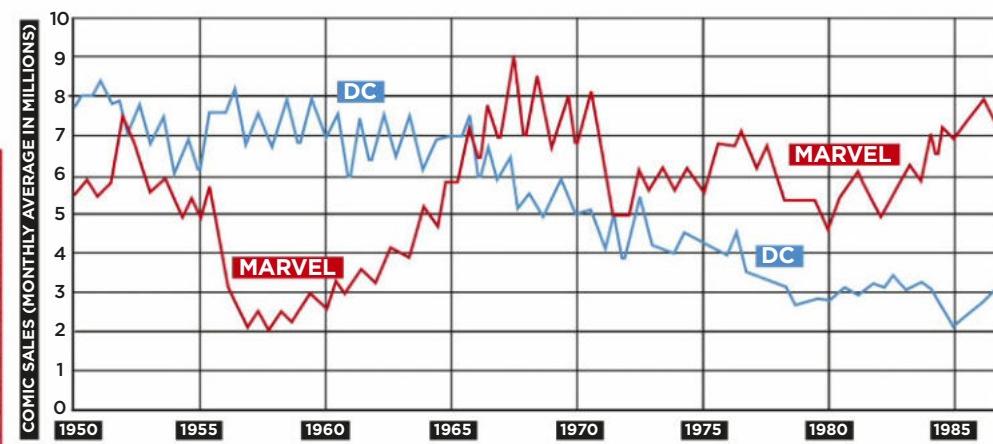
BIGGEST BOX OFFICE TAKING

DC: *Batman, the Dark Knight Rises* (2012)
\$1.1 billion

Marvel: *The Avengers* (2012)
\$1.5 billion

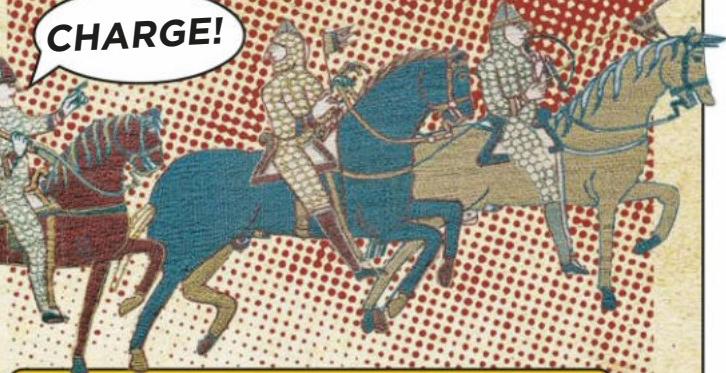
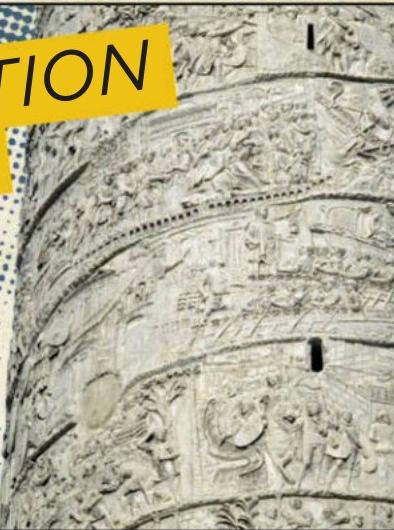
DC VS MARVEL

The two comic book giants have been battling it out for decades



TIMELINE: THE EVOLUTION OF COMICS

AD 110 Roman architect Apollodorus of Damascus carves a 30-metre-high column to celebrate the victory of the Emperor Trajan over the Dacians. It tells the story of the war in 155 scenes that spiral around the column.



1070s The Bayeux Tapestry is commissioned by Bishop Odo, William the Conqueror's half-brother. It is 70 metres long and depicts events leading up to the Norman conquest of England with words and pictures.

UNTIL...



1440 Johannes Gutenberg invents the printing press, introducing an era of mass communication. Words and images become separate, as they require different methods to reproduce.

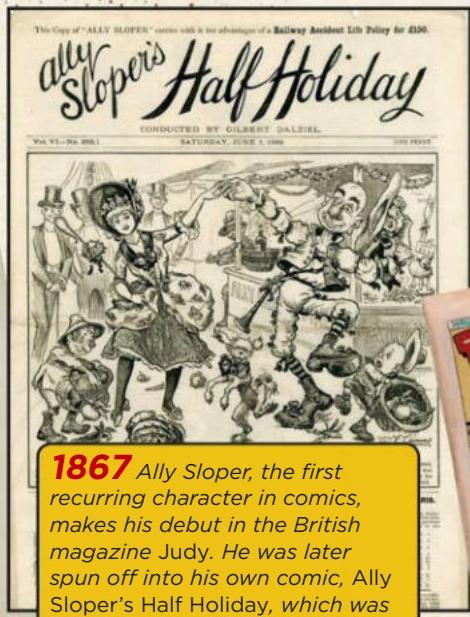


17th/18th centuries

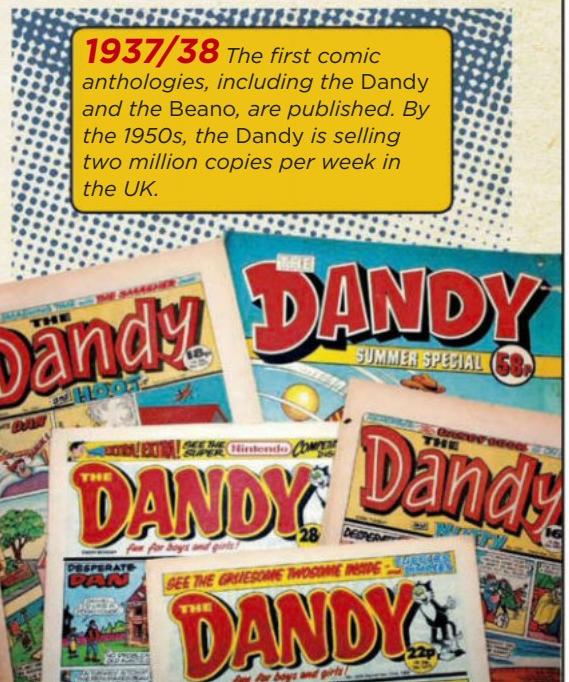
The first caricatures appear, satirising social and political life. William Hogarth pioneers Western sequential art with his comic-strip-like series of pictures.



1826 The Glasgow Looking Glass is published, the first mass-produced publication to tell stories using illustrations. It is considered the earliest comics magazine.



1867 Ally Sloper, the first recurring character in comics, makes his debut in the British magazine Judy. He was later spun off into his own comic, Ally Sloper's Half Holiday, which was popular with the working class.



1937/38 The first comic anthologies, including the Dandy and the Beano, are published. By the 1950s, the Dandy is selling two million copies per week in the UK.



THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

Famous writer Oscar Wilde, who sued for libel but ended up in the dock himself

1895 THE TRIAL OF OSCAR WILDE BEGINS

The topsy-turvy trial of the great playwright, the surrounding scandal and how it hastened his untimely death

As the prolific Irish writer Oscar Wilde stood in the dock, his eyes filled with tears. He felt the blood drain from his face as he heard the word "guilty" come from the judge's mouth. Sentenced to two years' jail time with hard labour, he was prosecuted for the crime of gross indecency with men. When the case began, Wilde felt sure he would emerge victorious. And yet, somehow here he was, his reputation ruined and private life exposed for all to see.

CRIME OF PASSION

Victorian society was shocked, but always keen for more salacious details on Wilde's affairs with young men. At the time, homosexuality was widely known about, but almost universally condemned. It repulsed most Victorians, so gay men (and women) were forced to keep their true identities secret.

Wilde had often written about homosexual themes in his works, such as in *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, but had been careful to keep his personal inclinations towards same-sex relationships behind closed doors. When he met Lord Alfred Douglas (a good-

looking man 16 years his junior) in 1891, Wilde was infatuated. He would wine and dine a willing Douglas, spending time with him and exchanging erotic letters. But Douglas would prove to be a bad influence on Wilde, as he introduced him to the dark underworld of male prostitution. Taking advantage of Wilde's infatuation, he frittered away much of the author's earnings, and was largely indiscreet about his so-called 'decadent' lifestyle.

Unfortunately for Wilde, Douglas's father was a powerful man – the Marquess of Queensberry. An unpopular Scottish peer known for his violent temper, he was a rampant homophobe. His family had already been embroiled in a scandal surrounding the rumoured homosexuality of his eldest son, who allegedly killed himself for fear of being exposed. Douglas did not share a loving relationship with his father, who one day claimed he regretted his son had ever been born.

Suspecting a sexual relationship between Wilde and his son, Queensberry threatened Douglas, saying he would "make a public scandal in a way you

little dream of," to which the defiant young man replied, "what a funny little man you are". Queensberry flew into a rage, which would soon drag Douglas and Wilde into a storm of negative publicity and judgement.

To provoke Wilde, Queensberry went to his favourite club, the Ablemarle in London. Finding Wilde absent, he left his calling card, scrawling the words "for Oscar Wilde, posing Somdomite" – a misspelled, but clearly intended, insult. Though the Irish celebrity had intended to stay out of his lover's father-and-son feud, this was a step too far.

Against the advice of his friends, but encouraged by Douglas (who was eager to see his arrogant father behind bars), Wilde pursued a libel lawsuit. After all, leaving the aggressive card amounted to a serious public allegation, which Wilde assured his lawyer was untrue.

"The love that dare not speak its name... is beautiful, fine and the noblest form of affection."

Oscar Wilde, when asked about his relationship with younger men

JUST FOR SHOW

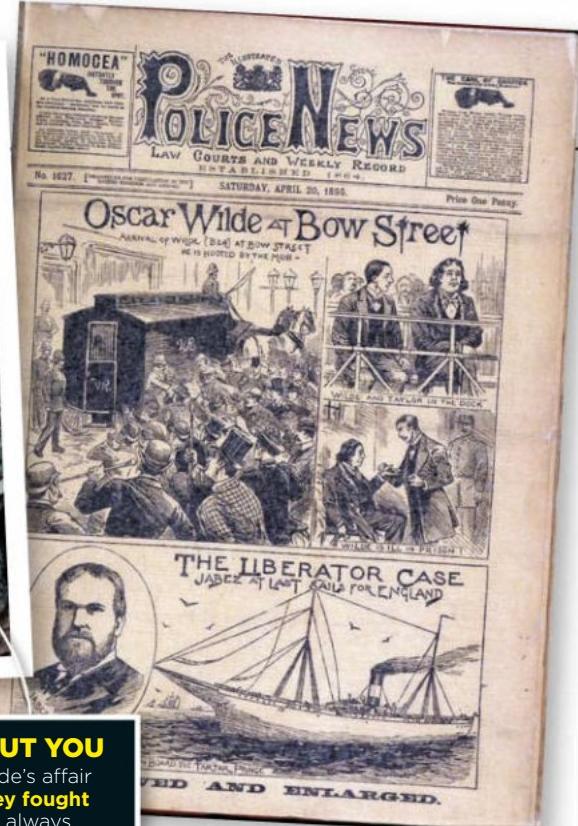
Wilde studied at Oxford, where he first became involved with the 'aesthetic' movement. He wore his hair long, dressed in showy costumes and decorated his lodgings with peacock feathers. Unsurprisingly for the period, his fellow students were not amused.



PUBLIC ATTACK
Queensberry (*left*) furiously scribbled his allegation (*above*) and left it at the Ablemarle for Wilde to see



HEARTS & MINDS
RIGHT: Wilde and Douglas pose for a photograph. The pair met while Douglas was still a student at Oxford
MAIN: Wilde circa 1889



WILDE ABOUT YOU

Douglas and Wilde's affair was stormy – **they fought often**, but would always make up in the end.

Initially confident and brazen, the flamboyant author didn't really take the case seriously, making witty remarks in the hope of getting the jury on side.

LOVE ON TRIAL

Queensberry's legal team pursued a different strategy. The only way to defend against a charge of libel was to prove that the accusations were true, and that it was in the public interest to expose Wilde. By presenting him as a predatory older man obsessed with vulnerable young men, locking him away from society could be the only logical solution. They asked him about his relationships, but Wilde rebutted every allegation, saying that his appreciation of male beauty was not nearly equivalent to such a hated crime.

Soon, Queensberry pulled out his trump card – a group of lower-class men who were ready to testify against Wilde, claiming that he had paid them for sex. Seeing that this would collapse the case, Wilde's friends advised him to drop the suit and head straight for more tolerant France. For an unknown reason, he refused, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Though his first trial for gross indecency had been inconclusive,

HIGH PROFILE

The trial was held at Bow Street, the most famous magistrate's court

he was later retried by a less lenient judge – who, after delivering his verdict, declared that “it has never been my lot to try a case of this kind before which has been so bad.” Wilde was totally despondent, his face greying, struggling to believe it. Onlookers cried “Shame, shame!” as he was led away.

Spending two years in prison took a massive toll on Wilde's health. As well as suffering from depression, he sustained an injury to his eardrum, which would later contribute to his death. The harsh realities of life in prison inspired one of his most sobering works – the poem *The Ballad of Reading Gaol*, describing the harrowing experience of a fellow prisoner on death row, awaiting his execution.

Upon his release in 1897, Wilde left for the Continent, never to return. He grew gradually weaker, until he died in 1900 at the age of 46 – leaving a legacy of brilliant work despite homophobic persecution in his wake. ◎

  **WHAT DO YOU THINK?**
Did Oscar Wilde's traumatic ordeal ultimately lead to his early death?
email: editor@historyrevealed.com

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COVER STORY BILLY THE KID

The Old West is steeped in stories of legendary shoot-outs, fast-living outlaws and colourful characters – but none are more famous than Billy the Kid





BILLY THE KID THE YOUNG GUN

His lawless days only lasted four years, but he is still remembered as perhaps the most notorious outlaw of the Wild West. **Jonny Wilkes** asks whether he deserves his ruthless reputation



COVER STORY BILLY THE KID

Atkins' saloon is a typical crusty den of hard drinking and hard gambling in Arizona territory, where locals belch and grunt away their evenings after a day toiling on ranches or at the nearby military fort of Camp Grant. It's where young ranch hand and small-time horse-and-saddle thief Henry Antrim - who could be no older than 16 or 17 - often rides with his wages jangling in his pockets in the hopes of getting lucky at poker.

It is a parched and dusty 17 August 1877 when 'Kid Antrim' steps inside old George Atkins' place, but his usually friendly and cheerful mood sours when he spots Frank 'Windy' Cahill, the big, burly blacksmith who has taken to picking on him for his youthful, scrawny looks. Windy takes particular pleasure in throwing the Kid to the floor, calling him names and smacking him around in front of everybody.

Trouble erupts when Windy calls Antrim a "pimp", before he gets violent when called a "son of a bitch" in return. He wrestles his much smaller opponent to the ground, pinning him down with his knees, and gleefully slaps the boy in the face. But the Kid has been humiliated for the last time. He squirms and frees his arm, reaches for his .45 pistol and sticks the barrel into the bully's gut. Onlookers hear a "deafening roar", then see Windy slump over as his shirt reddens with blood. The Kid leaps to his feet and bolts, stealing a prized horse to make his escape. It takes a day for Windy to die.

Despite being found guilty of a "criminal and unjustifiable" killing, Antrim hightails it all the way to New Mexico so never faces arrest, jail time and possibly worse. Instead,

ALAMY X2, COURTESY OF THE BUFFALO BILL CENTER OF THE WEST, CODY, WYOMING, U.S.A.XI

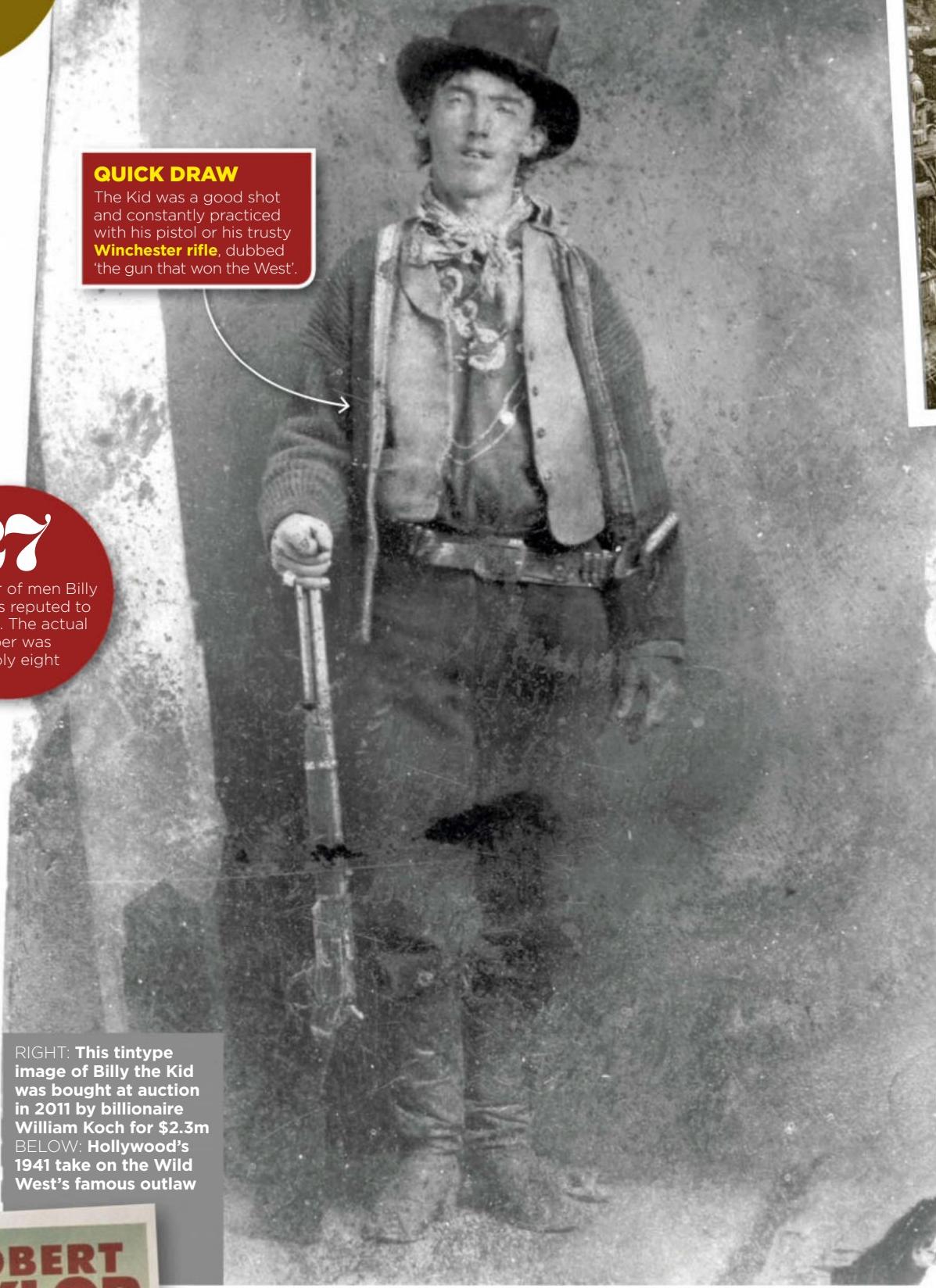
27

The number of men Billy the Kid was reputed to have killed. The actual number was probably eight

QUICK DRAW

The Kid was a good shot and constantly practiced with his pistol or his trusty **Winchester rifle**, dubbed 'the gun that won the West'.

RIGHT: This tintype image of Billy the Kid was bought at auction in 2011 by billionaire William Koch for \$2.3m
BELOW: Hollywood's 1941 take on the Wild West's famous outlaw



the shooting of Windy Cahill marks the explosive start of his short but spectacular life as an outlaw – under the moniker Billy the Kid.

RUTHLESS OR RECKLESS

In a time of lawlessness and celebrity criminals, Billy the Kid's notoriety towers over other train-robbing, pistol-twirling, posse-evading bandits of the Wild West. He appealed to writers of dime novels and editors of newspapers, thanks to his blue-eyed

youth and silky sharpshooting skills. He continues to capture our imagination through countless depictions in film and television. Yet – despite his erroneous boast at the age of 21 of killing a man for every year of his life – he can hardly be described as the period's most merciless and immoral outlaw, particularly when compared to men like Jesse James, Butch Cassidy or John Wesley Hardin.

It could be argued that Billy, more reckless than ruthless, was dragged from a law-abiding life by the old





An illustration from the *Police Gazette*, depicting Billy the Kid shooting a bartender

"His blue-eyed youth and sharpshooting skills appealed to dime novel writers and newspapers"

staples of falling in with bad crowds and unfortunate circumstances, beginning with his mother's death.

By all accounts, the strong and independent Catherine McCarty had been a loving mother to her two sons, Joseph and Henry (Billy became known by several names) so her succumbing to tuberculosis in 1874 hit them hard. Very little is known about Henry's childhood – was he born in 1859 or 1861? In New York or Indiana? Who was his father and what happened to him? – but Catherine offered stability as they moved frequently, probably in the belief that warmer climates would benefit her health.

WRONG SIDE

The family lived in Indiana, Kansas and Colorado, finally ending up in New Mexico, where Catherine died. Orphaned, the boys were all but abandoned by their stepfather, William Antrim, and left with foster families, forcing Henry to work for room and board. With his mother's supervision gone, he took his first steps into crime by stealing food.

It was another petty wrongdoing that made him a fugitive. After a friend, a drunkard nicknamed 'Sombrero Jack', robbed a Chinese laundry, Henry got

DID YOU KNOW?

The famous photograph (*left*) led some to believe that Billy the Kid was left-handed as his holstered pistol is on the left side. The image, however, has been flipped – the regular method for taking photos at the time

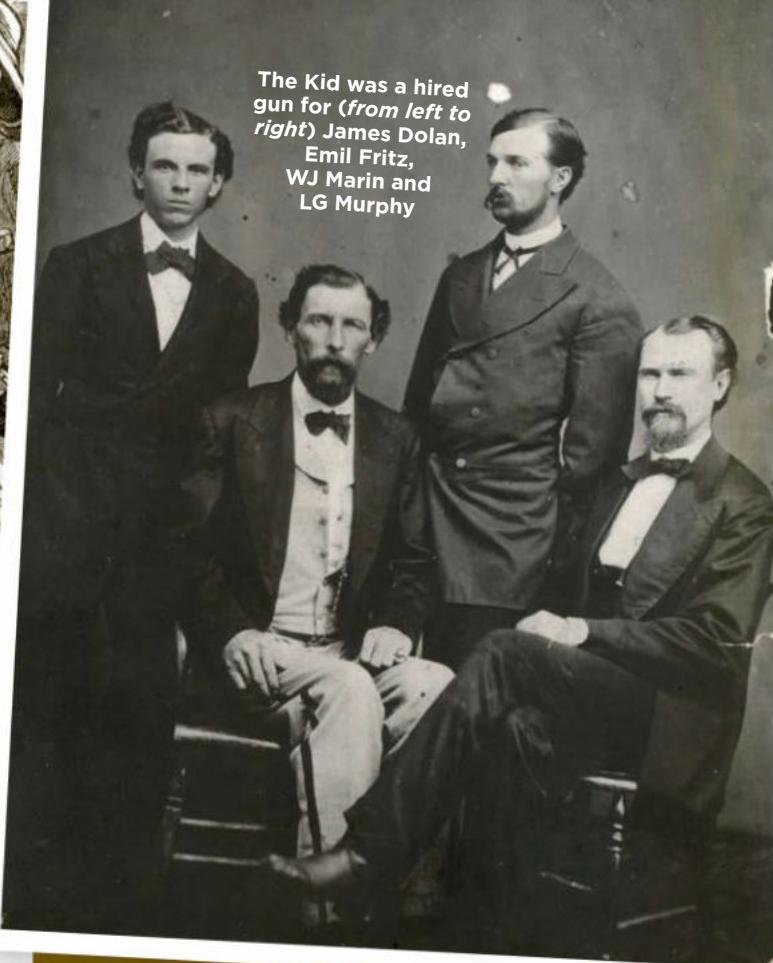
caught hiding the loot. The local sheriff hoped a short spell in jail would teach the boy a lesson but instead, Henry escaped by shimmying up the chimney and went on the run to Arizona. He managed to eke out enough money

as a roving ranch hand, and dabbling in horse rustling, but then came his fateful encounter with Windy Cahill, which secured his place on the wrong side of the law.

Henry – known as Kid Antrim, or just the 'Kid', and also William H Bonney – was now a murderer. Facing prison, he fled the territory (making sure to return the prize horse first) and headed back to New Mexico, where he joined a gang of violent rustlers called the Boys, led by outlaw Jesse Evans. Back in familiar Silver City, it wasn't long before he got recognised and his connection to the gang made the newspapers. The Kid really found fame, however, when he got embroiled in the Lincoln County War.

Two powerful Irish businessmen, Lawrence Murphy and James Dolan, had a monopoly in Lincoln County called 'The House', with the one dry goods store, a beef contract with Fort Stanton and influence over the law. Yet they were under threat from a wealthy

The Kid was a hired gun for (from left to right) James Dolan, Emil Fritz, WJ Marin and LG Murphy



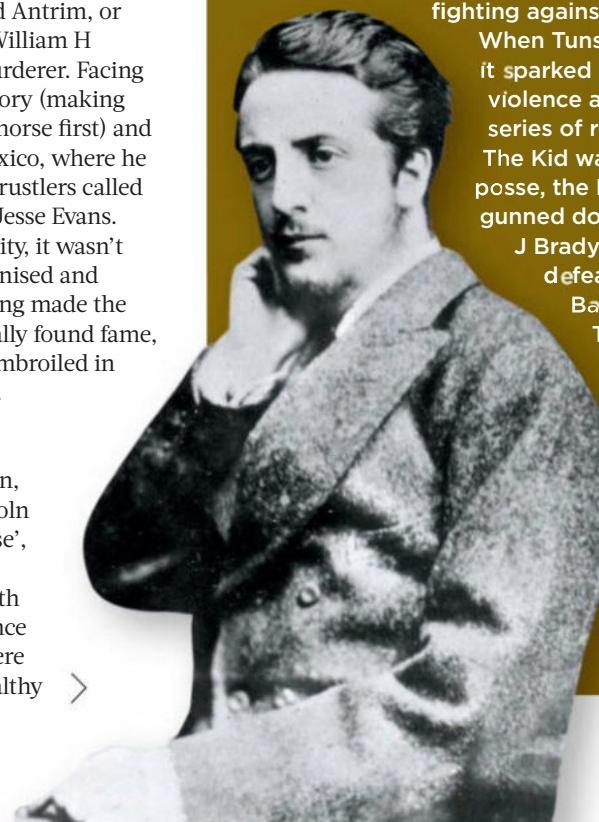
KID PLAYS WAR GAMES THE LINCOLN COUNTY WAR

Lincoln County, New Mexico, in 1878 was divided by two factions fighting for control over the monopoly of dry goods and cattle. On one side was the established powerbase under Lawrence Murphy and James Dolan, on the other was newcomer John Tunstall. In the middle was Billy the Kid, who came to Lincoln with his gang, the Boys, to support the LG Murphy Company but ended up fighting against them.

When Tunstall was murdered, it sparked months of bloody violence and an escalating series of revenge killings.

The Kid was a member of the posse, the Regulators, who gunned down Sheriff William J Brady. The war ended in defeat, however, at the Battle of Lincoln, when Tunstall's partner Alex McSween was shot and the surviving Regulators fled.

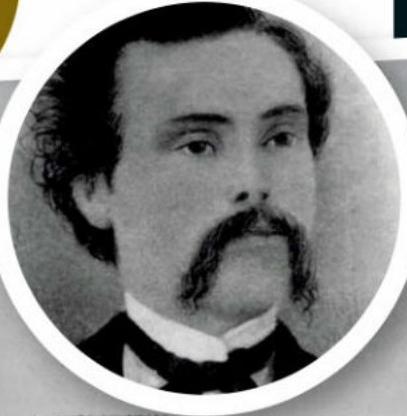
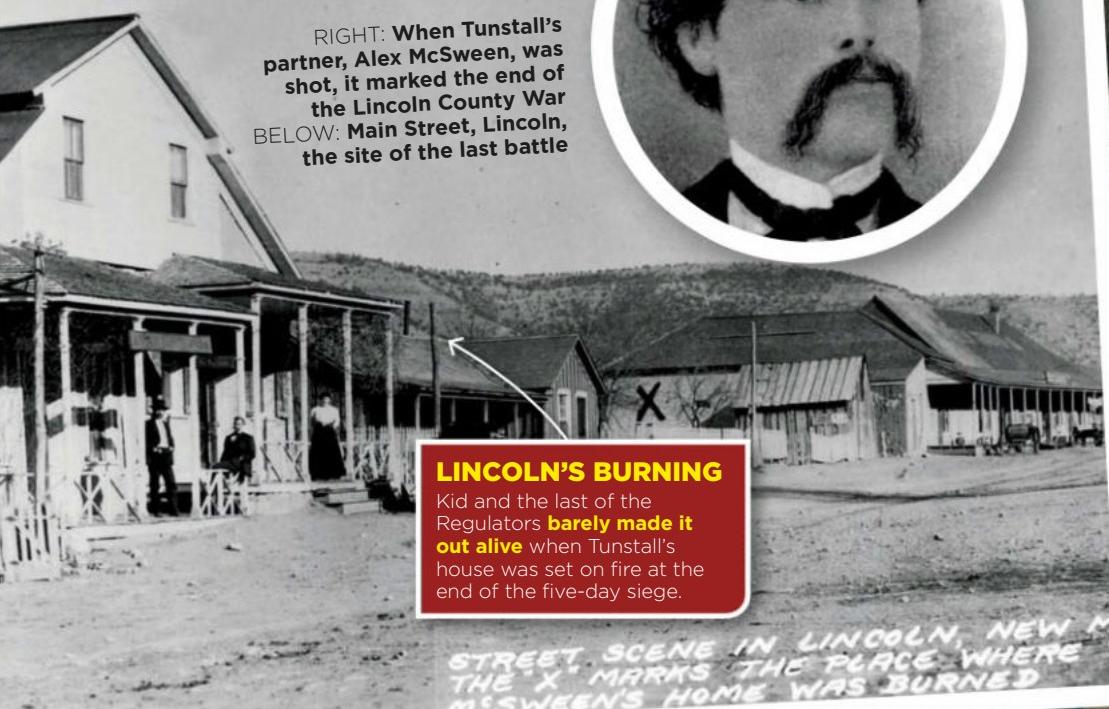
BLOODSHED
John Henry Tunstall, the wealthy English entrepreneur who took on Murphy and Dolan and lost





COVER STORY BILLY THE KID

RIGHT: When Tunstall's partner, Alex McSween, was shot, it marked the end of the Lincoln County War
BELOW: Main Street, Lincoln, the site of the last battle



THE CROQUET KID IS THIS ANOTHER PHOTO OF BILLY?

In 2010, history enthusiast Randy Guijarro paid \$2 for an old photograph he found in a California antique shop of a group playing croquet. It was only when he got home and examined it further that he realised he recognised one of the players. It was Billy the Kid.

Years of tests followed before experts authenticated it – although some still disagree – making it only the second known photo of the Kid. This four-by-five-inch tintype has now been insured for \$5 million.

◀ English upstart named John Tunstall. Murphy and Dolan needed hired guns and so the Boys came to town. It was not a job much liked by the Kid. He even switched sides when Tunstall offered him work, and he took to his new community happily. He made friends and was a well-liked personality (especially with the local women if that part of his reputation is to be believed).

Before the Kid could get comfortable, though, this life was snatched away with the cold-blooded murder of Tunstall on 18 February 1878. Tunstall had confronted a posse – sent by Sheriff William J Brady and including members of the Boys – as they attempted to seize some of his cattle, so they gunned him down. The Kid and his friend Dick Brewer swore affidavits against those in the posse and even managed to be deputised to issue out murder warrants. However, Sheriff Brady was having none of it, and had the Kid arrested.

ROUGH JUSTICE

When released, the Kid had just one thing on his mind – revenge. He joined a posse called the Regulators, with the aim of bringing Tunstall's killers to justice – not by the courts but by the barrel of a gun.

The posse captured two men and executed them, allegedly as they tried

to escape. Then six Regulators, the Kid among them, ambushed Brady and his deputy George Hindman, although it's unclear who fired the fatal bullets.

The Kid proved a good shot, constantly practising with either a pistol or his trusty Winchester. He was a courageous fighter (albeit a reckless one, being clipped by a bullet in the leg) and loyal. "One of the best soldiers we had," said his friend Frank Coe.

But though he is by far the most famous name involved in the feud, he never led the Regulators. He was also on the losing side. Murphy and Dolan were always more powerful and

eventually finished off the Regulators with a five-day siege of the home of Alex McSween, Tunstall's partner and lawyer. The Kid and a handful of others barely made it out with their lives when the house was set on fire.

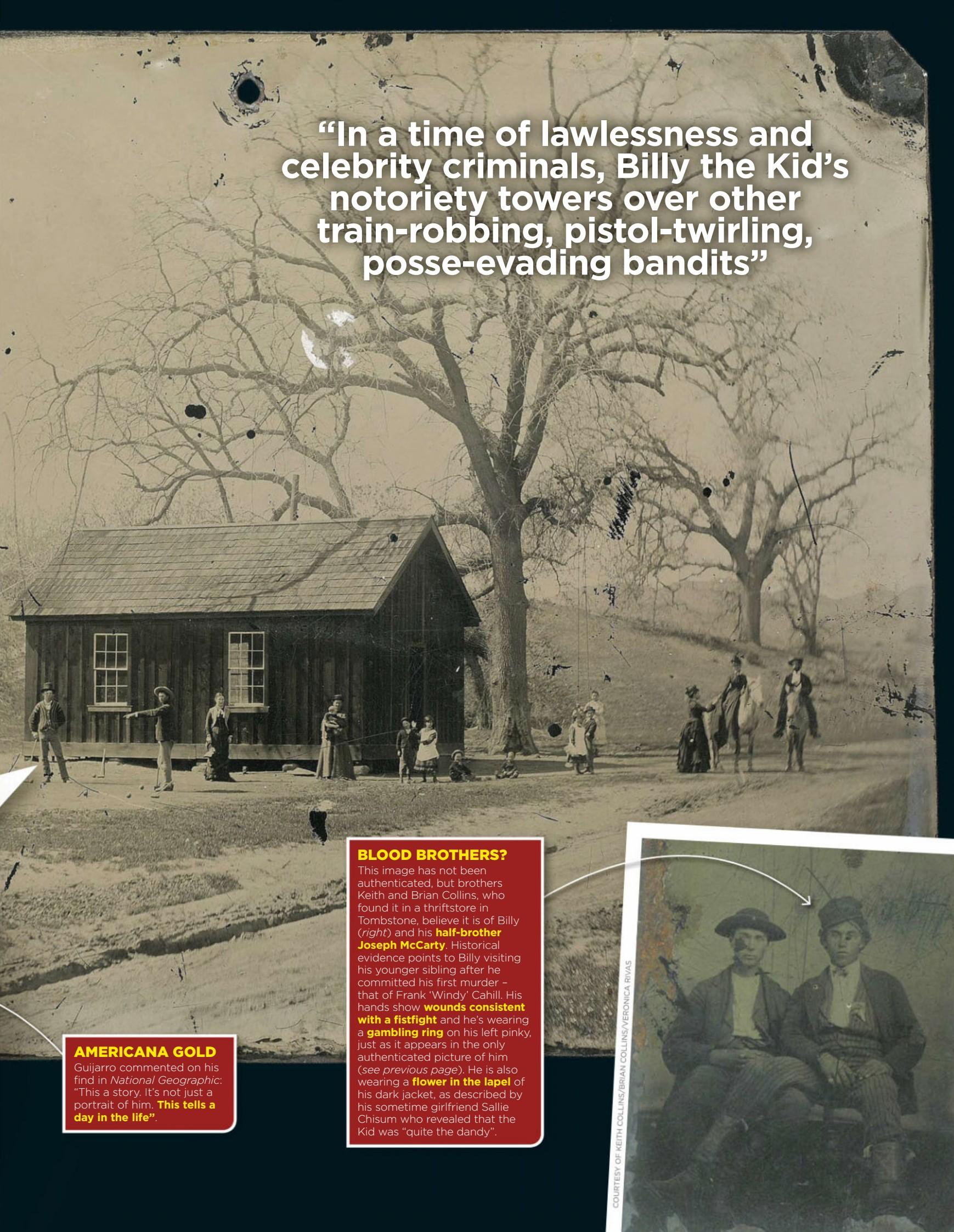
Having survived the Lincoln County War, the Kid did a number of things that belie his reputation as a "vulgar low life cutthroat", as one newspaper described him. He desired peace with the Murphy and

DID YOU KNOW?

Billy the Kid is one of the most popular historical characters depicted in film. He has been played by Paul Newman, Val Kilmer and Emilio Estevez

PHOTO COURTESY OF RANDY GUIJARRO





"In a time of lawlessness and celebrity criminals, Billy the Kid's notoriety towers over other train-robbing, pistol-twirling, posse-evasive bandits"

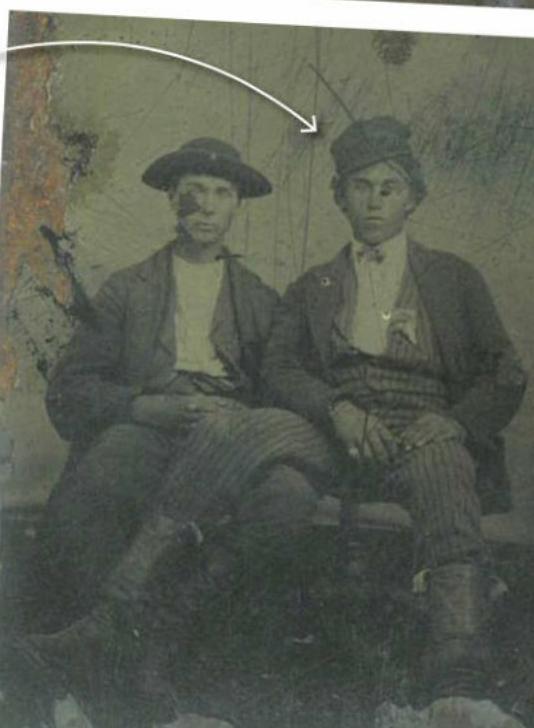
AMERICANA GOLD

Guijarro commented on his find in *National Geographic*: "This is a story. It's not just a portrait of him. This tells a day in the life".

BLOOD BROTHERS?

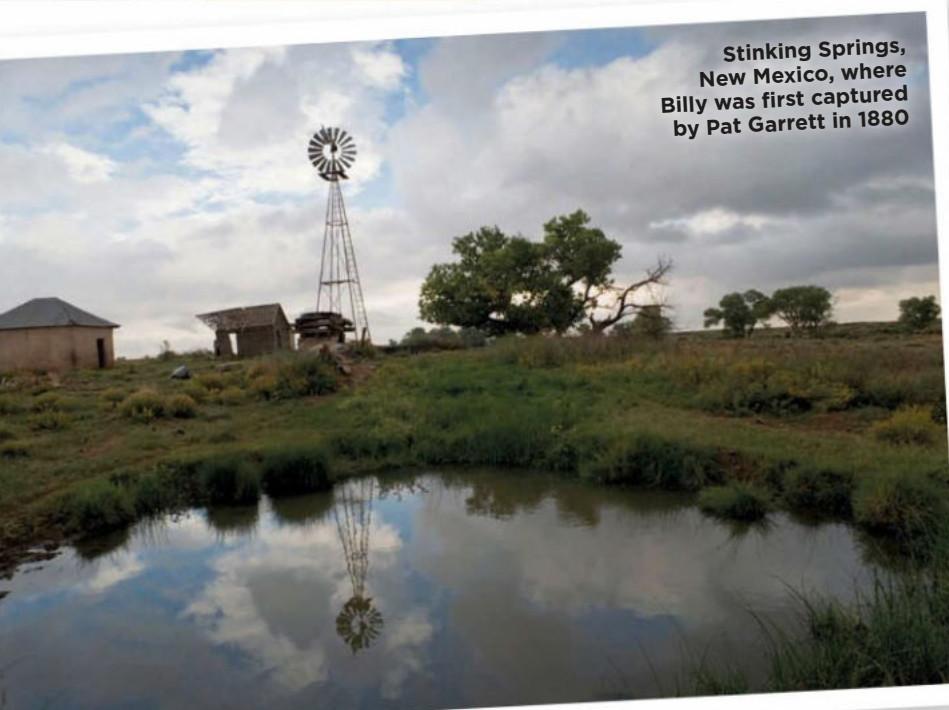
This image has not been authenticated, but brothers Keith and Brian Collins, who found it in a thriftstore in Tombstone, believe it is of Billy (right) and his half-brother Joseph McCarty. Historical evidence points to Billy visiting his younger sibling after he committed his first murder – that of Frank 'Windy' Cahill. His hands show wounds consistent with a fistfight and he's wearing a gambling ring on his left pinky, just as it appears in the only authenticated picture of him (see previous page). He is also wearing a flower in the lapel of his dark jacket, as described by his sometime girlfriend Sallie Chisum who revealed that the Kid was "quite the dandy".

COURTESY OF KEITH COLLINS/BRIAN COLLINS/VERONICA RIVAS





COVER STORY BILLY THE KID



Stinking Springs,
New Mexico, where
Billy was first captured
by Pat Garrett in 1880

Dolan faction and sought clemency from the new governor, Lew Wallace, which seems to suggest he wanted an end to his lawless days. On both occasions, he was left disappointed, even betrayed.

WANTED MAN

Along with four other men, the Kid met with Dolan and a small group to discuss a truce on 18 February 1879, a year to the day following Tunstall's death. Jesse Evans nearly ruined the meeting as he wanted to kill the Kid then and there, but an agreement was eventually reached and the two sides shook hands. They went out to celebrate but bumped into Huston Chapman, a lawyer working with McSween's widow, who they taunted and shot, before dousing the body with whiskey and burning it. The Kid had been forced to watch.

The Kid wrote to Governor Wallace on 13 March, offering to give information on Chapman's murder in exchange for amnesty. "I have no wish to fight any more," he said. The two met in person, where Wallace confirmed that if the Kid testified in court, "I will let you go scot-free with a pardon in your pocket for all your misdeeds". For it to work, the Kid had to be 'arrested' so he could tell everything to the sheriff while staying safe. Yet when the time came for Wallace to hold up his end of the agreement, he backed out, leaving the Kid behind bars. He had no option but escape or face Dolan's wrath.

\$2.3 million

The amount paid for the original photo of Billy the Kid at auction

The Kid, unable to escape his life of lawlessness, stayed in New Mexico rustling cattle and staying out of sight of the authorities alongside fellow Regulators Charlie Bowdre, Tom O'Folliard and Doc Scurlock. In January 1880, he added another murder to his rap sheet by shooting Joe Grant in a saloon. According to some sources, the Kid discovered that Grant was there to kill him so, in a daring move, approached him and asked to see his revolver. The Kid then skilfully span the cylinder so the next shot would be on an empty chamber. Sure enough, when Grant later took aim, there was a harmless click, giving the Kid time to draw his own pistol and fire. He later described the killing as a "game of two and I got there first".

By late 1880, the law was closing in. A posse cornered him in November, which resulted in the death of deputy sheriff James Carlyle – pinned on the Kid, although it was unlikely he fired the shot. The places he could hide grew few and far between outside of Fort Sumner, made all the worse by the election of a new Lincoln County sheriff. His name was Pat Garrett and he was bent on capturing the nation's most wanted outlaw, placing a \$500 bounty on his head.

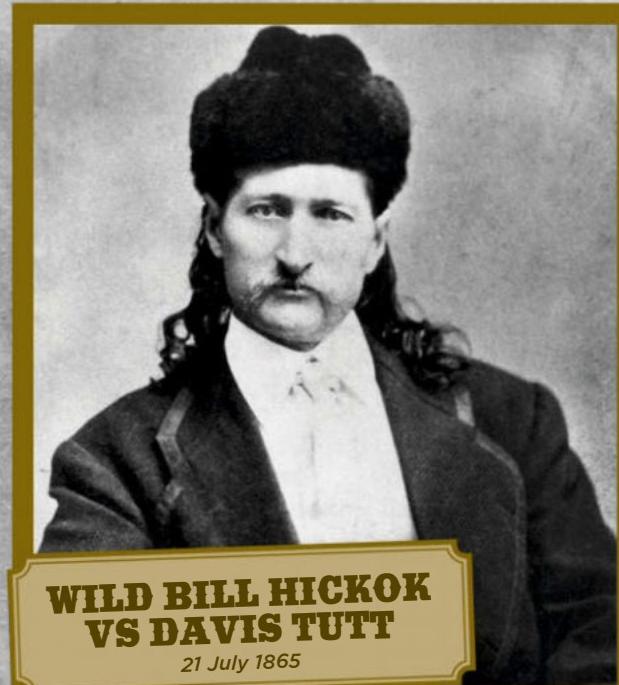
It was on 23 December, after a tense standoff at Stinking Springs, that Garrett got his man, having also killed Bowdre and, earlier at Fort Sumner, O'Folliard. His posse trapped the Kid and a few



OK CORRAL

26 October 1881

► The most-legendary Wild West gunfight – although it didn't actually take place at the OK Corral in Tombstone, Arizona – saw the three Earp brothers (including the now-famous Wyatt) and friend Doc Holliday stand against a band of outlaws – the Cowboys. The shooting lasted just 30 seconds and, when the dust cleared, three Cowboys lay dead, while Wyatt and his buddies survived with a few injuries. The shootout has been immortalised in several films, notably *Tombstone* (1993).



WILD BILL HICKOK VS DAVIS TUTT

21 July 1865

► Quickest-draw duels were much rarer than the films suggest. On this occasion, Tutt and Hickok had fallen out over a gambling debt, for which Tutt had taken Wild Bill's gold pocket watch as ransom. The duo stepped outside into the town square of Springfield, Missouri, and each shot a single bullet. Tutt missed and Hickok blasted him in the ribs.

DAVIS VS THE SYDNEY DUCKS

19 December 1854

► While trekking along a miner's trail, Jonathan R Davis and his two partners were ambushed by a 14-strong gang – almost half of which were Australian criminals, known as the Sydney Ducks. His friends were gunned down, but the army veteran kept his cool, pulled his guns and dropped seven in quick succession. He killed or fatally wounded a further four with his Bowie knife.

GREATEST GUNFIGHTS OF THE WILD WEST

Beyond the dusty streets at high noon, tin stars, the clinking of spurs, and calls of DRAW! of Hollywood westerns, here are the real gunfights that made this lawless time so iconic

WILD BILL AND THE DEAD MAN'S HAND

2 August 1876

COFFEYVILLE BANK ROBBERY

5 October 1892

► Another mention for Wild Bill Hickok, but this time he didn't come out the winner. As he played poker at a saloon in Deadwood, a drunkard named Jack McCall, who had lost at cards to Wild Bill the previous day, walked in and shot the famous gunslinger in the back of the head. The hand he was holding at the time - the aces and eights of spades and clubs - is now known as 'dead man's hand'.



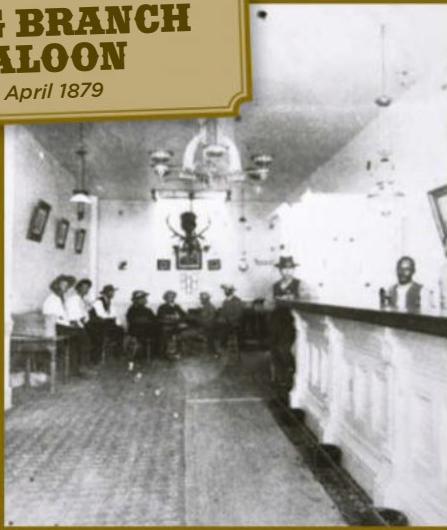
FRISCO SHOOTOUT

1 December 1884

► This is a true David-and-Goliath gunfight. The 19-year-old lawman Elfego Baca (above left, pictured in 1937 with former outlaw Al Jennings and rancher J Frank Norfleet) was holed up in a small house and withstood a 36-hour siege by as many as 80 shooters. According to legend, 4,000 rounds hit the building, but none touched Baca. The attackers gave up when they ran out of ammo.

LONG BRANCH SALOON

5 April 1879



► Frank Loving had been quarrelling with Levi Richardson - who he caught making advances on his wife - for a while. Guns were finally drawn in the notorious Dodge City, with the two men standing right in front of each other. Richardson went down with three extra holes but, despite the very close range, Loving somehow walked away with nothing more than a graze.

FOUR DEAD IN FIVE SECONDS

14 April 1881



► When El Paso's marshal Dallas Stoudenmire heard a gunshot coming from a saloon, he burst in with his two .44 Colts raised and started firing. As the name of the shootout suggests, four men died in the flash of chaos, one of them an innocent bystander. And it was only Stoudenmire's first week in the job.



COVER STORY BILLY THE KID

PLEAS FOR A PARDON

BILLY'S LETTERS TO GOVERNOR WALLACE

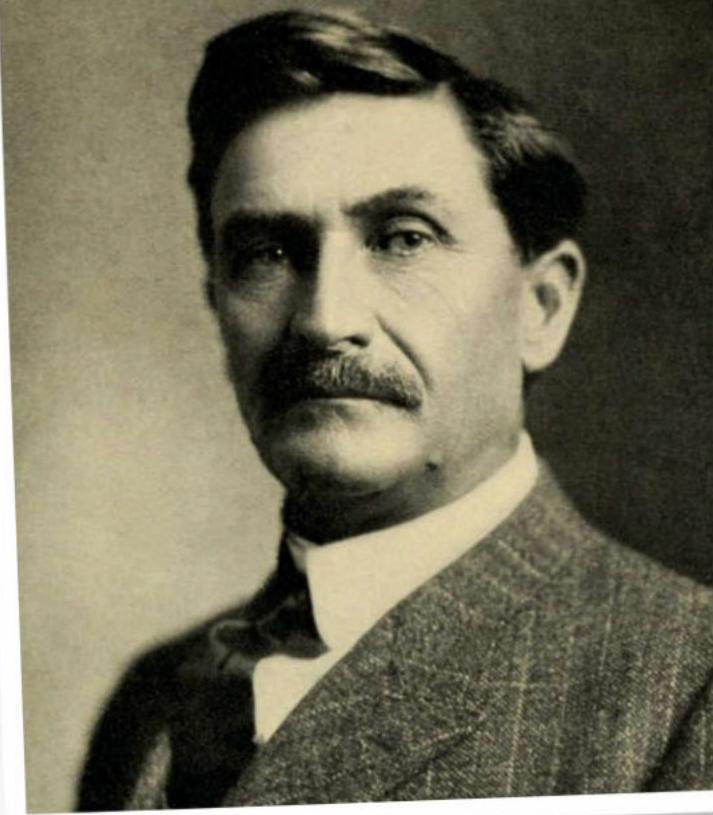
In the volatile aftermath of the Lincoln County War, Billy the Kid began the most unlikely of correspondences – with the new governor Lew Wallace. In his letter, dated 13 March 1879, he offered to give information concerning a murder in exchange for a pardon from the charges against him. "If it is in your power to Annully those indictments I hope you will do so so as to give me a chance to explain," he said, signing off "your Obedient Servant".

Wallace, an American Civil War general, confirmed he had the "authority to exempt you from prosecution" and arranged a meeting, during which they agreed to stage an arrest so the Kid could be taken to safety and tell everything he knew. It all went as planned, but then Wallace went back on his word. As the Kid sat in jail, with his enemies closing in, the governor was in Santa Fe working on his latest manuscript – *Ben Hur*.

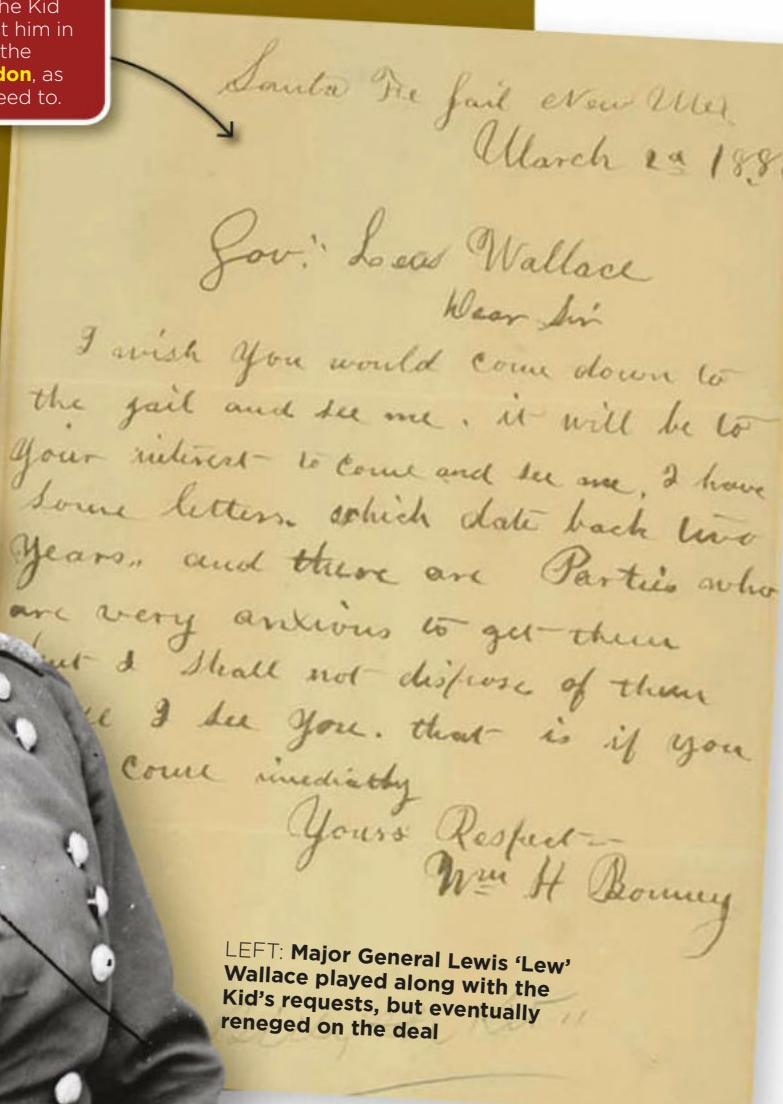
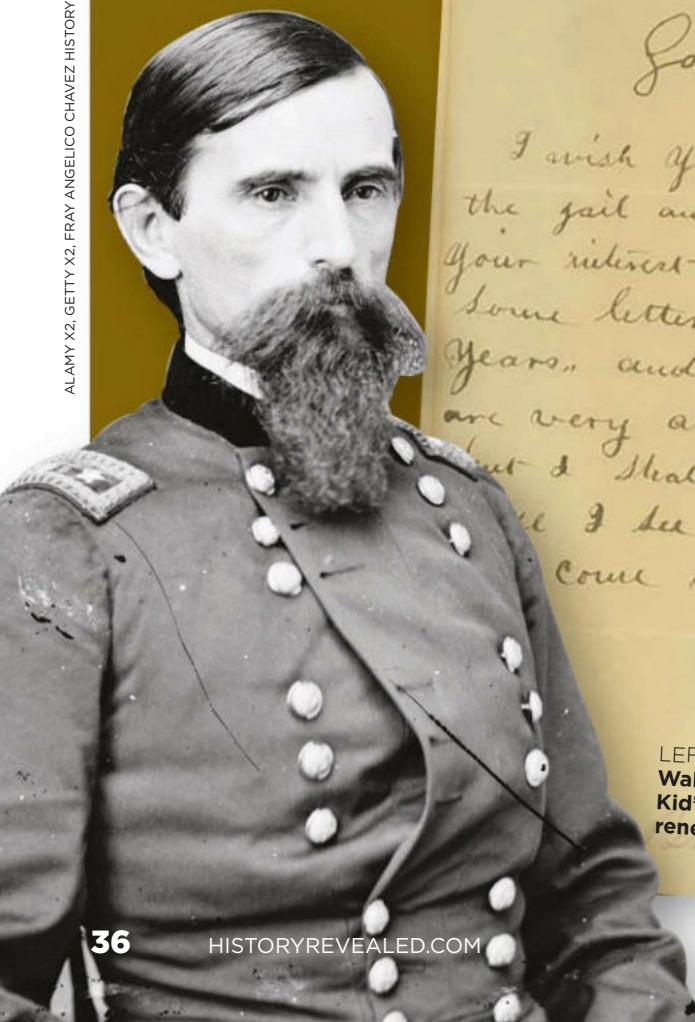
That wasn't the end of their communication, however. In late 1880, the Kid wrote several more times following his capture, pleading for Wallace to visit him. One letter read: "I have done everything that I promised you I would and You have done nothing that You promised me."

A FAIR EXCHANGE?

In a letter dated 1881, Billy the Kid begged Lew Wallace to visit him in prison and keep his side of the bargain of **providing a pardon**, as Wallace had previously agreed to.



ABOVE: Sheriff Pat Garrett, who tracked the outlaw until he got his man CENTRE: Garrett's biography – more fiction than fact? FAR RIGHT: The Courthouse in Lincoln, New Mexico

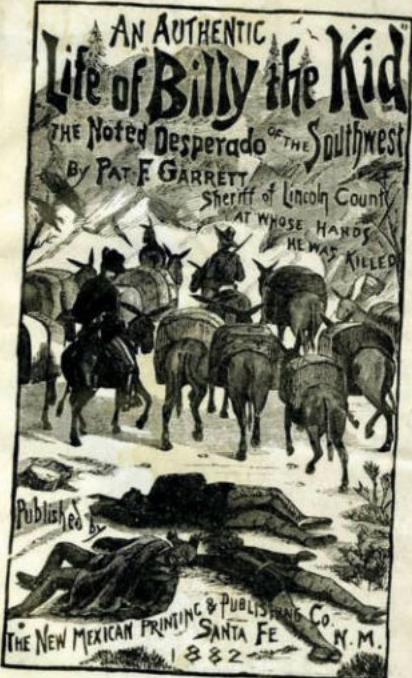


others in a cabin, blocked the door, and removed the outlaws' best hope of escaping – they shot the horse tied there. The Kid surrendered and was taken to Santa Fe for trial. Three further letters to Wallace seeking clemency went unanswered, so in April 1881, he was found guilty of murdering Sheriff Brady and sentenced to hang. It was the only conviction to come out of the Lincoln County War.

That seemed to be the end of the Kid, but he had other plans. Having escaped from several jails already, he learned the routines and waited for the ideal opportunity. When there were only two guards watching him, he asked to be taken to the outhouse, slipped his cuffs and swiped Deputy James Bell's revolver. Bell turned to run so the Kid shot him in the back. There were just a few moments for him to grab a shotgun and position himself at an upstairs window to take aim at the second deputy, Bob Olinger. Before firing, he got his attention by calling out, "Hello Bob!"

ASKING QUESTIONS

The Kid was free once again, but an infuriated Garrett was fast on his tracks. This time, Garrett was more subtle. He didn't form a posse, knowing the Kid could be warned before they reached him, but quietly pursued the outlaw and questioned anyone who may know his



"A struggle or two, a little strangling sound as he gasped for breath, and the Kid was with his many victims"

whereabouts. That's what led him to the home of the Kid's acquaintance, Pete Maxwell, on 14 July 1881.

Although the details of what happened next are strongly disputed, Garrett claims he was talking to Maxwell at around midnight when the Kid himself stalked into the room. With no boots on, he had been making his way to get something to eat, butcher knife in hand, when he saw two strange men – Garrett's deputies – on Maxwell's porch. He backed into the room asking who they were, only to see the silhouette of another man sitting on the bed.

When he called out "Quien es? Quien es?" ('Who is it?') Garrett recognised his voice and supposedly saw the Kid raise his pistol (there are some who question whether he was armed at all). He fired two shots, the first piercing the Kid's heart. "He never spoke," Garrett later wrote in his controversial account of the events that took place that night. "A struggle or two, a little strangling sound as he gasped for breath, and the Kid was with his many victims."

In just four years of being an outlaw, the Kid established his name as one of the most infamous gunslingers of the Wild West, despite being no older than



DID YOU KNOW?
In 2010, New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson announced that, despite being asked to consider it, he wouldn't issue a pardon for Billy the Kid

21 when he died – and that's without robbing trains, holding up banks or challenging everyone he met to a duel. Despite his fearsome reputation, it's thought he killed eight men, several in self-defence.

There were far more brutal and terrorising outlaws, but there was something about him and his story that contemporary journalists latched on to, so he got more newspaper ink. The coverage in the popular press was followed by Garrett's highly sensationalised biography, a

LEGEND LIVES ON DID THE KID SURVIVE?

Sheriff Pat Garrett shot and killed Billy the Kid on 14 July 1881. Or did he? It's been claimed that Garrett staged the whole thing, either to help the Kid escape or as a ruse to collect the \$500 reward. In the mid-20th century, Ollie P Roberts, nicknamed 'Brushy Bill', declared he was the outlaw, backing it up with some impressive details about the Kid's deeds and showing off his handcuffs-slipping skills. He even petitioned the governor for the pardon sought by the Kid decades earlier. Brushy Bill's claims have been rejected by most historians, and his niece, but there's still a Billy museum in Brushy's hometown.

key reference for historians in the 20th century. Yet the enduring image of the Kid they created – an all-shooting, callous killer – is suited to cheap Western fiction. "I don't blame you for writing of me as you have," he said in an interview after being caught in 1880. "You had to believe other stories, but then I don't know as anyone would believe anything good of me anyway. I wasn't the leader of my gang, I was for Billy all the time." ◎

GET HOOKED



READ

Billy the Kid: The Endless Ride by award-winning historian Michael Wallis is published by WW Norton & Co and will provide further insight into this famous figure.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Should Billy the Kid be seen as a victim of circumstance rather than a cold-blooded killer?
email: editor@historyrevealed.com

ATTRACTION

There's a Billy the Kid museum in Hico, Texas



NOTORIOUS
Nero preferred hedonism
and depravity to ruling
the empire





EMPEROR NERO: TYRANT OF ROME

He became the most powerful man in the world, used the resources of the mighty Roman Empire for his own indulgences and no one could stop him. **Jonny Wilkes** meets Rome's worst ruler

ALAMY X2, AKG IMAGES X1, GETTY X1





THE HISTORY MAKERS EMPEROR NERO

Nero: a name that has come to embody the human capacity for cruelty, debauchery, even evil. The inauspicious honour of being Rome's most notorious ruler – a hotly contested title – is often bestowed to the fifth emperor, Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, for killing his step-brother, mother and two of his wives. And that only takes care of his family life.

In less than 14 years, he brought Rome to the brink of collapse. He ignored his rule in favour of hedonistic and depraved pursuits, almost bankrupted the empire to pay for his palace and persecuted Christians so barbarically that he has been regarded by another, more hateful name, the Antichrist.

This is the Nero that emerges from the surviving documents of Roman historians Tacitus, Suetonius and Cassius Dio. While these men wrote long after his death and hardly with an agenda to preserve his reputation – which explains the generally debunked claims of fiddling while Rome burned and having an incestuous relationship with his mother – they recounted tales of such salacious and immoral deeds that they have endured. A handful of historians may attempt to re-evaluate his legacy, but Nero will always be the megalomaniacal, murderous tyrant.

DANGEROUS COMBINATION

The future Nero, born Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus on 15 December AD 37 in Antium, near Rome, had not been destined to be emperor. Nor did his personal ambition drive him to the throne. It was his mother, Agrippina, who became the overbearing influence on him, especially as his father had died. A dangerous combination of cunning, intelligence and ruthlessness, she survived exile under her older brother, Caligula, only to come back consumed with the aim of reaching the pinnacle of power.

Shortly after dispatching her second husband with poison, Agrippina seduced and married



THE YOUNG EMPEROR

Nero took the throne before he turned 17. Agrippina, his mother, believed she could rule through him

HEAD TO HEAD

A coin minted in Rome shows busts of **Nero and Agrippina facing each other**, suggesting the two ruled as equals. This close association between mother and son later sparked **rumours of incest**.



“Nero was not destined to be emperor. It was his mother who wanted power”

Emperor Claudius, her uncle. She eliminated rivals and charmed Claudius into adopting the 13-year-old Nero as his heir, at the expense of his own son Britannicus. Her machinations also saw his daughter Octavia married to Nero in AD 53. All

that remained was to wait for Claudius to die, which came conveniently soon afterwards in October AD 54, supposedly helped along by Agrippina and a plate of poisoned mushrooms.

Not yet 17, Nero had become emperor with Agrippina by his side, firm in the belief that she

could rule through him. For a while, she may have been right as unusual coins from early in his reign depict a bust of Nero facing his mother, suggesting the two ruled as equals. An unwanted consequence of her tight hold over Nero, though, would be the later claims that mother and son committed incest, with reported sightings of them kissing sensuously in public. Even for someone of Nero's reputation, however, this is strongly thought to be a rumour too far.

PROGRESSIVE TIMES

For all of her scheming, Agrippina didn't much enjoy her time at the centre of the world. Nero preferred the counsel of his more liberally minded tutor, Stoic philosopher Seneca, and the prefect of his Praetorian Guard, Burrus. Under their guidance, the following five years could actually be described as progressive – a word not often attributed to Nero. He granted the Senate greater independence, tackled corruption, cut taxes, ended secret trials, banned capital punishment and decreed that slaves could bring civil complaints against their masters.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, MILITARY LEADER AND FRENCH EMPEROR
“The people love Nero. He inspires in them both affection and respect. Nero opposed the great and never burdened the ordinary people.”



NERO'S GREATEST CRIMES

What are the villainous deeds on the ruthless ruler's rap sheet – as written in the historical accounts – that have made him so despised?

PERSECUTING CHRISTIANS

Nero's atrocities against Christians in the aftermath of the Great Fire of Rome demonstrated just how brutal and violent he could be. He devised elaborate ways to cause untold suffering, including crucifying his victims upside down and turning them into human candles for his garden. For his persecution, Nero has been described as the Antichrist. It was common in antiquity for letters and numbers to be transferable – and when 'Nero Caesar' is written in Hebrew, it can be turned into the figure 666, the number of the Beast.

MATRICIDE

If not for Agrippina, Nero would never have become emperor – yet every mother should know when it's time to let go. He planned a bizarre assassination attempt involving a self-sinking boat, but she survived, so Nero had to use the flimsy excuse that she might seek revenge to justify sending his guards to kill her.

KILLING TWO WIVES

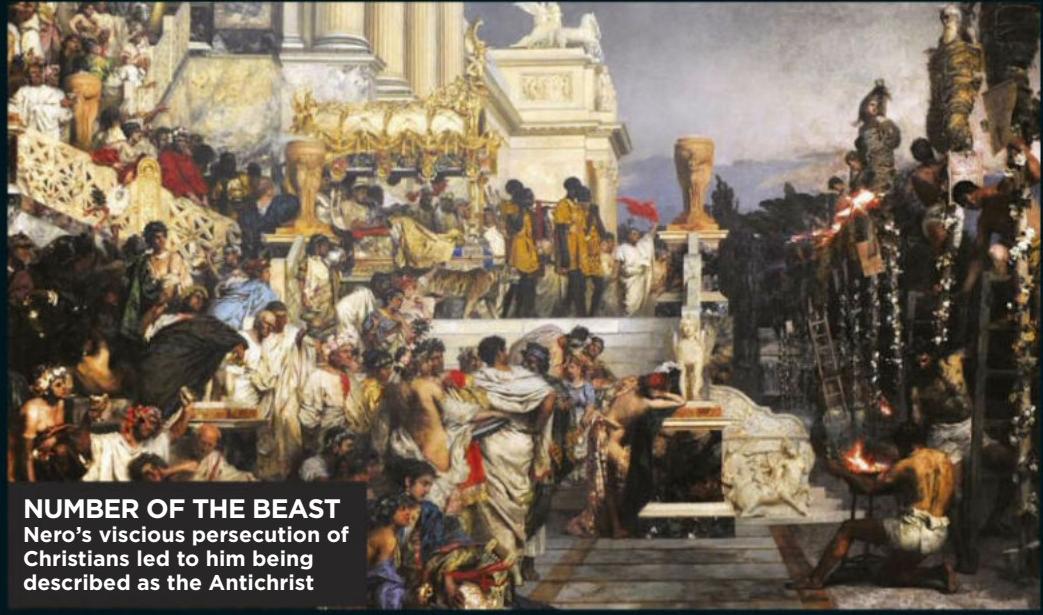
Move over Henry VIII. Nero divorced his first wife, Ocatavia, had her banished and then executed, all so he could marry his mistress. Three years later, however, Poppaea died too – supposedly when Nero kicked her in her belly while she was pregnant.

STEALING

To pay for his gargantuan palace, Nero went to extreme lengths to squeeze all he could out of the empire. He had the temples raided, the silver currency devalued and there are reports of him forcing the richest people in Rome to leave their properties to him in their wills, before he made them commit suicide.

MURDER

Despite having overtaken his younger step-brother as Claudius's heir, Nero decided to eliminate the teenage rival Britannicus once and for all. According to Roman historian Suetonius, he turned to a woman named Locusta to administer poison into his drink at a dinner party



NUMBER OF THE BEAST

Nero's vicious persecution of Christians led to him being described as the Antichrist

– avoiding the food tasters by spiking not the warmed wine, but the water used to cool it.

SEXUAL DEBAUCHERY

He may not have had relations with his mother, as the rumours claimed, but Nero's tastes were certainly depraved. Suetonius wrote, "Virtually every part of his body had been employed in filthy lusts." He goes on to say that Nero devised a game where he disguised himself in the pelt of a wild animal and attacked the private parts of men and women tied to stakes.

CASTRATION

When Nero saw the boy Sporus, he was so struck by how much he looked like his dead wife that he had him castrated and arranged a wedding ceremony, complete with dowry and bridal veil.

FROM NERO TO HERO NOT EVERYTHING HE DID WAS BAD FOR ROME

FIRE FIGHTING

When Rome went up in flames in AD 64, it has been said that Nero took an active role in helping his people – he arranged food deliveries and let his gardens be used by the homeless.

ABLE ADMINISTRATION

The first five years of Nero's reign was defined by effective government policies – mainly down to his advisers – which benefitted the poor and reduced corruption.

THE ARTIST EMPEROR

A keen musician and actor, Nero built theatres, encouraged poetry and singing, and created festivals for artistic and athletic endeavours.

PLEASUREDOME

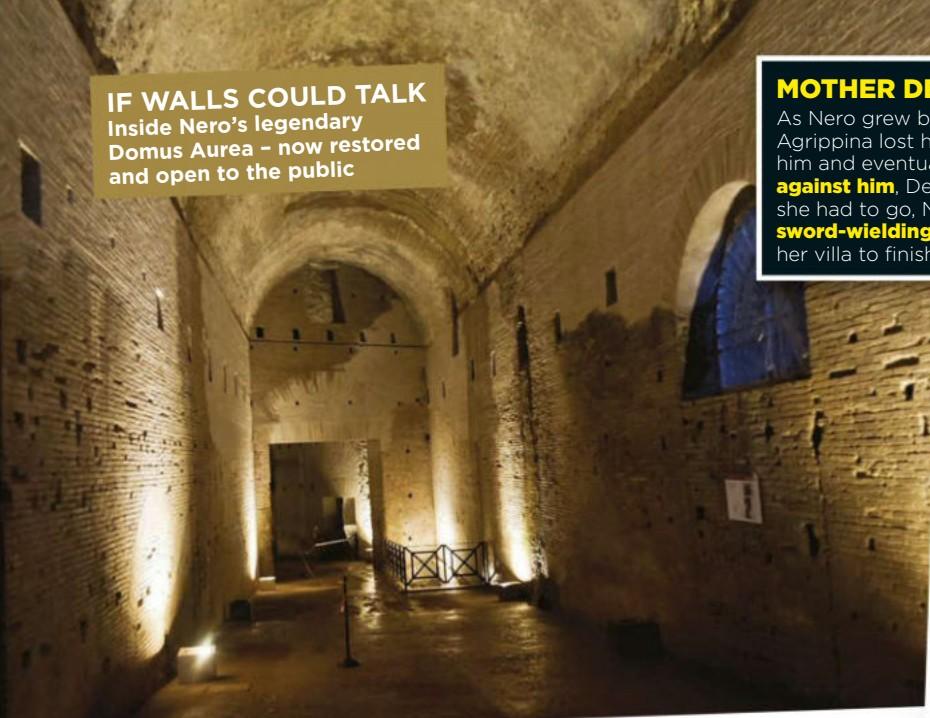
Nero's extravagant **Golden House** palace was the setting for **unspeakable acts** of drunken debauchery.

NERO'S WOMEN
Agrippina in her booby-trapped boat. Nero's wives – Octavia (bottom right) and Poppaea (top right)



IF WALLS COULD TALK

Inside Nero's legendary Domus Aurea - now restored and open to the public



MOTHER DEAREST

As Nero grew bolder, Agrippina lost her hold over him and eventually turned against him. Deciding that she had to go, Nero sent sword-wielding assassins to her villa to finish her off.



In reality, the people had Seneca and Burrus to thank for these policies. To Nero, his position afforded him nothing more than the freedom to indulge in his true passions – the arts (he wanted to be a musician and actor, and bring poetry, theatre and singing to the people) and the fulfilment of personal pleasures. Disguising himself, he spent nights stalking the streets of Rome with friends, drinking, frequenting brothels and brawling. Ignoring Octavia and a marriage that bored him, he fell for a former slave, who he later left for Poppaea Sabina, the wife of a senator.

BLOOD-SOAKED YEARS

Nero grew bolder, and Agrippina's control shrank, until she turned on her son to champion Britannicus instead. That move proved both her undoing and the beginning of several formative, blood-soaked years for the emperor.

The first to die was Britannicus, on the day before he became an adult in AD 55. Although

Nero claimed his step-brother succumbed to an epileptic seizure, historical records suggest poison had been added to his glass of wine. Next to go would be Agrippina herself in AD 59. Nero wanted her death to look like an accident so, according to Suetonius, came up with the idea of a booby-trapped boat, which would fall apart in the water. In a final show of her domineering personality, she survived the sinking and swam to shore, so Nero had to send assassins to finish the job at her villa. As the killers surrounded her, swords raised, she

still dreamed of being an artist, cheered by an adoring public. He played the lyre, wrote poetry and sang, but Romans considered the idea of an emperor performing on stage as the ultimate disgrace, demonstrating a disrespectful and scandalous lack of dignity. Nero either didn't care or craved the adulation too much. He forced people to watch his performances without letting them leave, which, Suetonius wrote, led some to pretend they had died so they would be carried out of the theatre.

"He had Octavia executed and her head presented to his new wife, Poppaea"

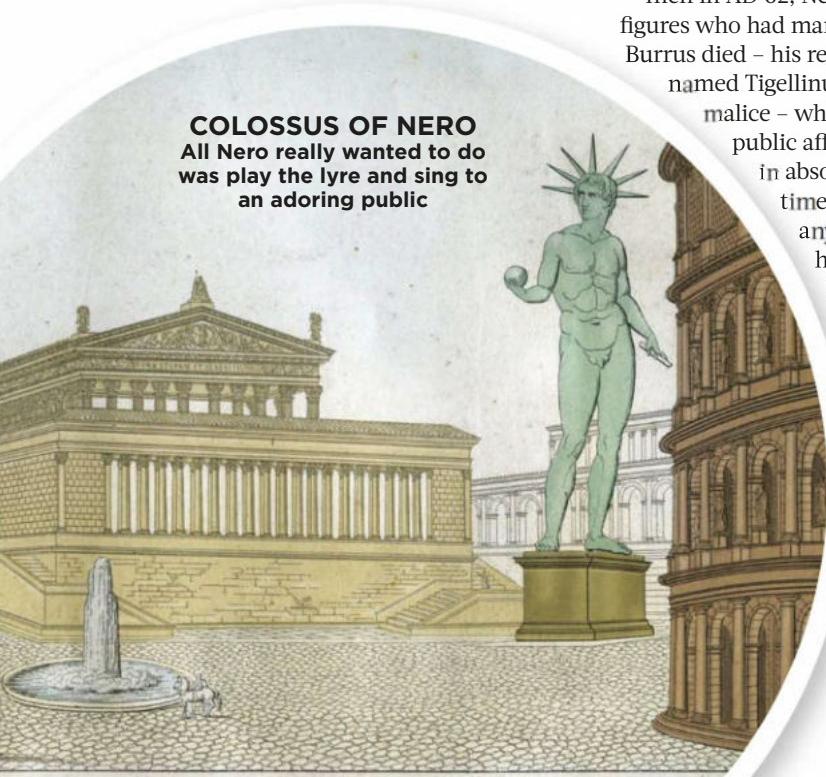
allegedly showed them her belly and exclaimed "Strike here, for this bore Nero".

Then in AD 62, Nero lost those remaining figures who had managed to keep him in check. Burrus died – his replacement, a cruel man named Tigellinus, served with particular malice – while Seneca retired from public affairs. Nero found himself in absolute power for the first time, wholly untethered from any control or need to temper his behaviour. So when he wanted to marry his mistress Poppaea, he divorced and exiled Octavia on a trumped-up charge of adultery. When this caused outrage in Rome, he had her executed and her head presented to his new wife.

Rather than use this power to rule or even conquer new lands, Nero

COLOSSUS OF NERO

All Nero really wanted to do was play the lyre and sing to an adoring public

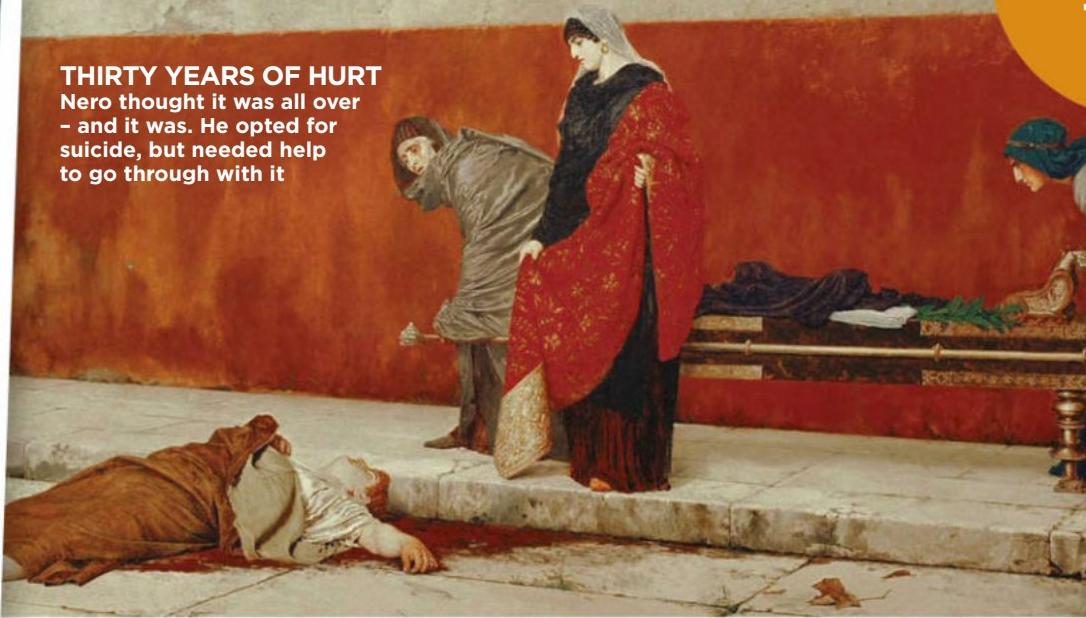


By quickly taking advantage of land cleared by the flames to begin construction of an extravagant palace complex, the Domus Aurea (Golden House), Nero gave many Romans reason to wonder whether that had been his intention all along. He needed to pass the



THIRTY YEARS OF HURT

Nero thought it was all over – and it was. He opted for suicide, but needed help to go through with it



blame, and he found his scapegoat in a small religious group that had been growing in Rome for a generation – the Christians. On Nero's orders, they endured the most horrific methods of persecution, from torture and whipping to being dressed in animal skins and set upon by wild dogs. Nero apparently delighted in having men crucified in his garden, coated in wax and set alight to act as candles at his parties.

DEATH AND DEPRAVITY

Violence and depravity became constant in Nero's life, and resulted in the death of another wife. Suetonius wrote that, in AD 65, the emperor kicked the pregnant Poppaea to death after being scolded for spending too much time at the races. Grief-stricken, Nero then became fixated on a boy named Sporus, who bore a resemblance to his murdered wife, had him castrated and married him.

Meanwhile, his megalomaniacal need to see the Golden House completed threatened to bankrupt the state treasury. Spanning 100

to 300 acres, the complex boasted gold-leaf-covered rooms and a lavish banqueting hall with a revolving ceiling that sprayed perfume on revellers below. Outside, the centrepiece was a 30-metre high colossus of Nero. Paying for it had proved beyond the capability of even the empire. Nero raised taxes, seized valuables from temples and squeezed Rome's richest. When that wasn't enough, he devalued the currency, reducing the weight and purity of the silver denarius coins.

Much like its leader, the empire looked increasingly unstable. There had been a revolt in Britain (he almost evacuated the island during Boudicca's uprising in AD 60 rather than trust his armies to defeat it), long conflicts in Parthia, an insurrection in Judea and an assassination plot uncovered in Rome. The purge of the Pisonian conspiracy in AD 65 – which intended to replace Nero with statesman Gaius Calpurnius Piso – claimed senators, army officers, aristocrats and even Seneca.

Having overcome this threat and with discontent lingering, Nero left Rome, essentially renouncing his rule. For a year or so he took a hedonistic tour of Greece, competing in artistic competitions (where he 'won' 1,808 first prizes) and the Olympic Games. He almost died after being thrown from his chariot, but still won all his events. He, reluctantly, returned – just in time to see his reign come crashing down.

PUBLIC ENEMY

When Gaius Julius Vindex, a governor in Gaul, rebelled in AD 68, Nero did not consider it a serious danger. "I have only to appear and sing to have peace once more in Gaul," he allegedly declared. But then another governor, Servius Sulpicius Galba in northern Spain, joined the revolt and declared himself emperor, inspiring more to rise up. The Senate declared Nero a public enemy and, once the Praetorian Guard abandoned him, he knew it was the end.

The 30-year-old emperor-turned-enemy of Rome fled the city, with nowhere to run or hide. On 9 June AD 68, he gave orders to the few men still with him, including his 'wife' Sporus, to dig a grave for him, while he prepared to commit suicide. However, for a man who had killed so many, despatching himself wasn't such an easy task. He asked someone else to go first, to set an example, before begging his private secretary, Epaphroditos, to help drive the blade home. Nero – murderer, thief, sadist, tyrant – wanted to be remembered as something else. His final words were: "Oh, what an artist dies in me!"

WHAT DO YOU THINK?
Was Nero the most tyrannical and depraved leader Rome ever had?
Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

EMPERORS ARE LIKE BUSES ROME AFTER NERO

Once Nero's tyranny had come to an end, Romans could be forgiven for expecting the empire to settle back into order. Yet the loss of Nero, no matter how erratic and dangerous his behaviour, marked the end of the Julio-Claudian Dynasty, which went back to 27 BC and the first emperor Augustus, and left a power vacuum. Rome plunged into what became known as the Year of the Four Emperors – a period of civil war, during which four competing factions came to power, although not always for very long.

Nero had been initially succeeded by Galba, the Roman governor who rebelled in northern Spain. A cruel and tight-fisted man, his attempts to reduce spending and

raise money made him unpopular quickly, which led to his assassination in January AD 69. His replacement Otho – taking the name 'Nero' in honour of the former emperor – immediately faced a threat from Vitellius and his several legions in Germany, so only ruled for three months. When defeated in battle, he committed suicide. From April to December, Vitellius made enemies in Rome for big spending and violence towards any supposed threats, while outside of the city, another rival had been proclaimed emperor. Vespasian won a crushing victory, with his supporters killing

emperor number three, and he established the new Flavian Dynasty.

What made this see-saw year more confusing was the attitude towards Nero himself. Senators and aristocrats had welcomed his death, but he still enjoyed considerable support. Rumours even spread that he had survived and would return to Rome with an army (which encouraged imposters over the years). Many of his likenesses and symbols of his reign were removed, notably from his palace complex. The Golden House's artificial lake was filled in to make way for another building, the Colosseum.



THE PEASANTS' REVOLT

Medieval London descended into anarchy when an army of angry citizens rose up against the ruling elite, recounts **Dan Jones**



BLOOD-STAINED GLASS

This decorative window in
Mansion House, London, depicts
the stabbing of rebel Wat Tyler



BOY KING

Richard II was just ten years old when he succeeded to the throne

On the morning of Friday 14th June 1381, a mob gathered outside the Tower of London. Some were citizens and apprentices from the square mile of the city. Many came from outside of London, in the villages of Essex and Kent that spread out from the estuary of the River Thames. They included men and women, old and young, bakers, blacksmiths, farmhands, roofers, brewers and churchmen. All had come to England's capital to protest against the government that ruled in the name of the fourteen-year-old King Richard II.

Inside the fortress, holed up behind high stone walls and the huge, four-sided White Tower, were the king's ministers. The noise they heard outside was terrifying. The crowd had been rampaging through London for over 24 hours, waving rusty swords and agricultural tools. They had come for justice and they would not be dispersed until they had it.

For the first time in England's history, the rulers of the realm were under siege by the ordinary people – and the results would be spectacular. By the end of that tumultuous Friday, the chancellor and treasurer of England

would be dead, their heads cut off and paraded through the streets on poles, before being put on display on spikes above London Bridge.

TIME TO TAKE A STAND

The Peasants' Revolt of 1381 is badly named. Certainly it was an uprising of 'the people', in which England was convulsed for a whole summer by rioting against unfair taxes, an unpopular war and an unloved political elite. But to call all the people 'peasants' is misleading. The participants included knights and local gentry, landowners, parish priests, village constables and wealthy inhabitants of towns from Yorkshire to Somerset. Their grievances had been growing for years and varied from region to region. This was far more than mere pitchfork-waving.

The events of 1381 now have near-legendary status in our national history. The rebellion's motto was a piece of doggerel supposedly coined by the firebrand northern preacher John Ball, a leader of the disturbances in the south-east, who gave a sermon at Blackheath asking, "When Adam delved and Eve span/Who then was the gentleman?". What bound all the

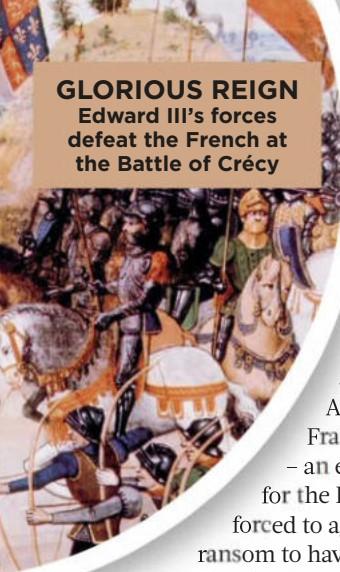
disturbances of 1381 together was a sense that the government of the day was incompetent, corrupt and self-serving, and that the time was ripe for ordinary people to seize control. In that sense, the Peasants' Revolt marks the beginning of England's popular radical tradition: the first time the people took a collective stand against their rulers. Today, in an age when politics is propelled by contempt for 'elites' and a wish to tear up the established order, the Peasants' Revolt is worth studying again.

In the early months of 1381, England was an unsettled realm. Four years earlier the great King Edward III had died, senile and helpless, aged 64. His eldest son, known today as the Black Prince, was also dead, which meant the crown of England fell to his son Richard, then a callow ten-year-old who had to be carried on his tutor's shoulders during his coronation.

There was never a good time for a child to inherit a kingdom, but 1377 was a particularly dire moment. Since the 1330s, England had been at war with France in a conflict we call the Hundred Years' War. At first this had been a great unifying enterprise, rallying the realm under Edward's inspirational kingship

GLORIOUS REIGN

Edward III's forces
defeat the French at
the Battle of Crécy



and providing memorable victories including the battles of Sluys (1340), Crécy (1346), Winchelsea (1350) and Poitiers (1356).

At Poitiers, the King of France Jean II was captured – an expensive humiliation for the French, who were

forced to agree a cripplingly large ransom to have him back. For many

years England's war had been lucrative and glorious. But, during the 1370s, fortunes had begun to change. English territory in France was eroded. Divisions opened among the nobles about military strategy. French ships raided the English coastline, killing and plundering. The ageing King Edward was surrounded by courtiers who were regarded as greedy hangers-on. The government was nearly bankrupt.

To pay for the war effort, English parliaments began to approve experimental poll taxes. Three of these were levied in the first four years of Richard II's reign, and were greeted with ever-increasing hostility and mass evasion. In the late spring of 1381, the government sent judicial

commissions into the counties to investigate and punish non-payment. These panels unsurprisingly received a frosty welcome.

MASSES AGAINST THE CLASSES

The English poet and moralist John Gower, who lived through the Peasants' Revolt, wrote: "There are three things of such a sort that they produce merciless destruction when they get the upper hand. One is a flood of water, another is a raging fire and the third is the lesser people, the common multitude; for they will not be stopped by either reason or discipline." By 1381, north-west Europe was no stranger to class rebellion. In 1358, France had been gripped by the Jacquerie – a bloody rising of ordinary people against their lords, sparked by grievances over taxation and war. Merchant towns in Flanders had also seen considerable popular unrest.

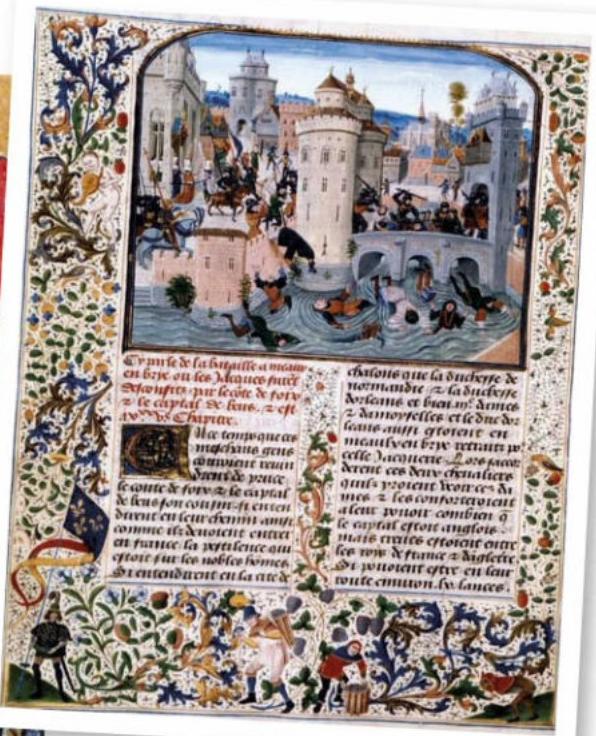
In England, social tensions had also been rising for years. Much of this was down to the Black Death – the great plague that arrived from Asia via the ports of Italy in 1348 and killed around 40 per cent of the population. The Black Death had loosened the rigid hierarchies of society, not least because it made labour scarcer, meaning that people could (in theory) demand higher wages. To protect landowners who relied

on cheap workers, Edward III had issued a set of labour laws, limiting earnings to a maximum day-rate and fining employers and employees who broke them. This was deeply unpopular and, when combined with a poll tax that hit lower earners disproportionately hard, it looked like a class assault that aimed to shut down all routes to prosperity for the newly aspirational lower orders.

The combination of labour laws, poll taxes, a belief that people close to the government were embezzling money and the morale-draining drift of England's war effort all combined in the spring of 1381 to create a mood of extreme popular disaffection. In May, tax inspectors in Essex clashed with angry villagers who objected to their presence, purpose and methods. A rumour suggested that the officials had groped young girls to test their age (and therefore their liability). Around May 30th, attacks began on government officials in the town of Brentwood and spread extremely quickly around Essex and into Kent. During the week that followed, rebels of the two counties began co-ordinating their actions and communicating with sympathetic factions in London. Armed bands attacked the houses of government officials, including the sheriff of Essex and the treasurer of England, Sir Robert Hales. Jails were broken open and prisoners freed. Homes went up in flames.

By 10 June, the rebels had begun a march on the capital. They had also appointed leaders. One was John Ball, who was pulled out of prison in Maidstone, where he had been locked >

"For the first time, the rulers of the realm were under siege by the ordinary people"



ABOVE: In France, the bodies of the peasant rebels of the Jacquerie are thrown into the river
LEFT: Victims of the plague are buried en masse in Belgium

THE RINGLEADERS

Wat Tyler

We actually know very little about this revolutionary – only that he came from Kent. We also know that after the famed meeting with the King on 14 June, Tyler was unsatisfied with the King's promises, and continued to negotiate with him. The next day, the two met up in Smithfield to discuss matters further. According to the contemporary *Anonimalle* chronicle, the meeting initially went well, but turned ugly when a member of the royal retinue insulted Tyler, calling him “the greatest... thief in all Kent”.

Tyler then lashed out at the Lord Mayor of London, who in turn injured him in the neck. He was taken to hospital, but the mayor had him dragged back to Smithfield and executed.

HANDS OFF
Wat Tyler attacks a perverted taxman groping his daughter

John Ball

Probably born in York, the radical preacher became a political prisoner when his views brought him into conflict with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Preaching in English, his sermons were more accessible to the masses than that of the clergy, a threat to the status quo. He received the ultimate punishment – excommunication. During the Peasants’ Revolt, he incited insurgency,

and made himself an enemy of the Crown. After being captured, he was hanged, drawn and quartered in St Albans.

THREATENING
John Ball identified as a ‘Lollard’, a reformist religious sect



TROUBLED WATER
Richard II sails down the Thames, hoping to negotiate with the rebels

“They executed all those against whom they raised their noisy cry”

Thomas Walsingham

up by the royal chancellor and archbishop of Canterbury, Simon of Sudbury. Another was a humble roofer hailing from Kent, who may have been a veteran of the wars with France. His name was Wat Tyler.

Most of the information we have about the rising of 1381 comes from chronicles written by monks, along with records from the trials of rebels that were conducted after the violence was over. This means the historical record is slanted, at times hysterically so, against the rebels. They are presented as a screaming, bloodthirsty mob, more animal than human: drunken, violent and thoughtless. One prolific chronicler who saw rebels in action in his hometown of St Albans and again in London was the Benedictine monk Thomas Walsingham, who viewed many of the rebels as devils. “Neither fearing God nor revering the honour of mother Church, they pursued and executed all those against whom they raised their noisy cry,” he wrote.

TEARING UP THE OLD ORDER

In fact, although the rebels were indeed violent, they were also organised, and generally pretty clear about what they were doing. They targeted landowners, lawyers, local judges, MPs, tax collectors and labour-law commissioners, and certain other people associated with central government. They took a special interest in freeing political prisoners and in destroying records, aiming to erase the evidence of agreements that bound them to old feudal obligations to serve their lords, or pay onerous taxes or tolls. In Kent they had a secret catchphrase. “With who hold you?” went the question. The answer was: “With King Richard and the true commons”, and anyone who could not respond in that fashion risked being rapidly beaten or killed.

On Wednesday 12th June, a huge crowd of rebels assembled on Blackheath, just downriver from London, where Ball is said to have delivered his famous sermon on equality. The next day they proceeded upriver. Messengers had been negotiating with the Royal Court in London and it was agreed that the King, still only 14, would come and hear their grievances in person. After all, as their password suggested, the rebels did not seek to overthrow the monarchy itself. Their anger was more directed at the ministers, who they thought were leading the young and impressionable Richard II astray.

Unfortunately, when Richard and the chancellor archbishop Sudbury approached the rebels by boat, they were both spooked by the sight and noise of the crowd and retreated without stopping. At that point the rebel leadership started to lose control of events. The rebels went to Southwark on the south bank of the Thames and ransacked it, paying particular attention to property belonging to the wealthy merchant and unpopular Mayor of London, William Walworth. Then, in collusion with sympathetic Londoners, they were allowed into the City itself, via the drawbridge across the river.

Inside London, their targets were also carefully chosen. Outside the city walls stood the vast Savoy Palace, home to the King’s uncle, John of Gaunt, a roundly hated man. He was fortunate enough to be away in Scotland during the rebellion. The Savoy was plundered and burned, collapsing in ruins after the barrels of gunpowder in the basement caught fire. In the city, the Guildhall was raided and its records made into a street bonfire. An impromptu chopping block was set up on Cheapside, once the main city thoroughfare, where those they deemed ‘traitors’ were beheaded in front of enthusiastic baying mobs.

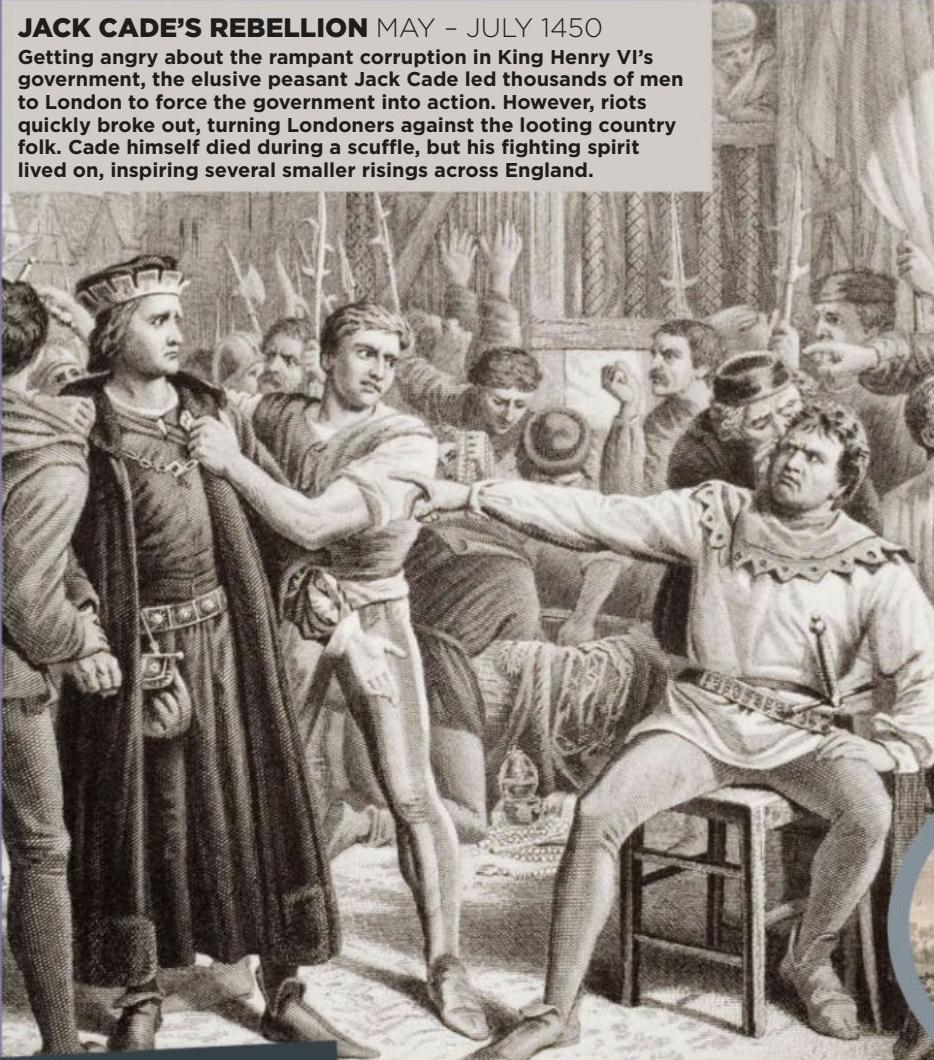
FIVE MORE ENGLISH UPRISEINGS

THE SONGS OF ANGRY MEN

The events of 1381 marked the beginning of a radical tradition in England, which ran at least to the poll tax riots of 1990, or even the London riots of 2011. These are some of the most memorable...

JACK CADE'S REBELLION MAY - JULY 1450

Getting angry about the rampant corruption in King Henry VI's government, the elusive peasant Jack Cade led thousands of men to London to force the government into action. However, riots quickly broke out, turning Londoners against the looting country folk. Cade himself died during a scuffle, but his fighting spirit lived on, inspiring several smaller risings across England.



CORNISH REBELLION JUNE 1497

Cornish folk were aggrieved that Henry VII's new tax affected them disproportionately. Deciding that a mass movement was the only way to get the King's attention, over 15,000 people marched from Cornwall into Devon, through Bristol and eventually to London. Fighting the King's much larger forces at Deptford Bridge, the Cornish surrendered, and the leaders were executed.



KETT'S REBELLION JULY 1549

When the landowning classes continued to enclose common land used by the peasants, they resisted. In this instance, though, the yeoman farmer Robert Kett – who was initially a target of the rebels – switched sides and joined them. After they successfully stormed Norwich, the King's forces defeated them, and Kett was hanged from the walls of Norwich Castle.



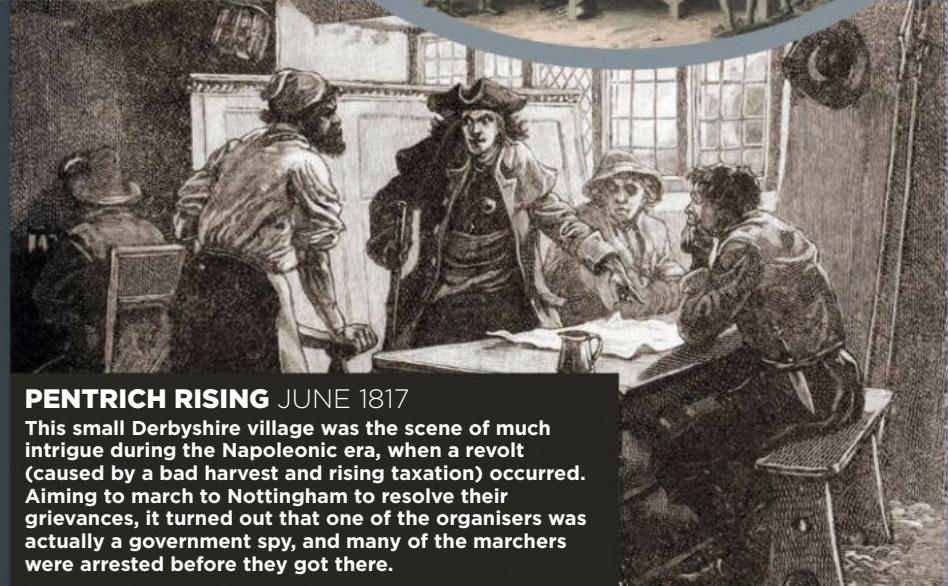
MONMOUTH REBELLION SUMMER 1685

Though not strictly a worker's revolt, this attempt to overthrow King James II did attract the support of many labourers. Objecting to the new Catholic king, the Duke of Monmouth landed in Dorset, and grew his support base in the West Country. He and his band of farm workers planned to seize London, but they failed to defeat the King's army. After failing to take Bristol, the rebels scattered, and Monmouth was brutally executed.



PENTRICH RISING JUNE 1817

This small Derbyshire village was the scene of much intrigue during the Napoleonic era, when a revolt (caused by a bad harvest and rising taxation) occurred. Aiming to march to Nottingham to resolve their grievances, it turned out that one of the organisers was actually a government spy, and many of the marchers were arrested before they got there.



The government realised they were in deep trouble, and finally attempted to negotiate. On Friday 14 June, Richard and a party of servants agreed to meet a rebel delegation at Mile End, north-east of the city. Chancellor Sudbury, Treasurer Hales and others, including Richard's cousin Henry Bolingbroke, also 14, stayed in the Tower for their own safety. Unfortunately for them, at Mile End Richard rashly promised to guarantee the rebels' freedom and gave them permission to arrest their enemies, so long as they then dispersed. When this message got back to the city, the mob rushed the gates of the Tower. Somehow they were allowed in, probably by sympathisers among the guards. Young Henry Bolingbroke was hidden in a wardrobe, but Sudbury and Hales were pulled out and unceremoniously decapitated.

MEDIEVAL MANIFESTO

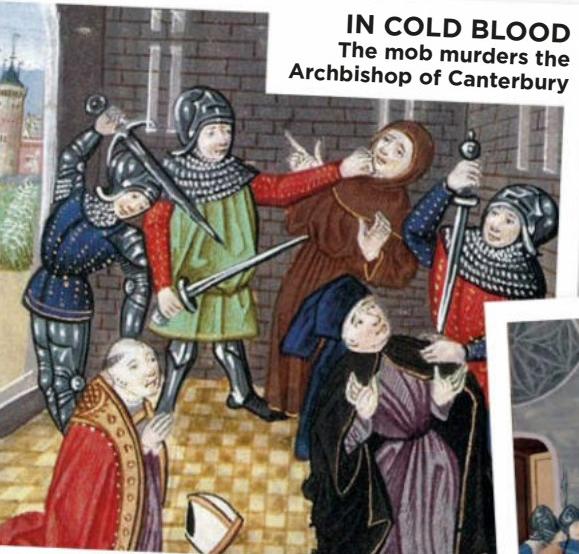
After that the London rising got notably nastier. Dozens of Flemish merchants were massacred in a church. Rumours began that the whole of the city was to be set ablaze. The King's ministers were either dead or paralysed with fear, and the next day it fell to Richard himself, along with the Mayor and a few trusted knights, to try once more to bring peace to the city. They met the rebels again in Smithfield, where Wat Tyler presented a set of demands including the abolition of all lordship and bishops and the redistribution of land to the common people. It was a medieval Communist Manifesto.

But it never came to fruition. Instead, the King's companions provoked a scuffle with Tyler in which he was fatally stabbed. The King then rode to meet the assembled rebels, who were sufficiently awed by his presence to lay down their arms. London's militia escorted them to the roads home. The city was saved.

England, however, continued to burn for several weeks. Disorder flared in towns and villages across the country, as the general mood of disgruntlement flavoured with local grievance and petty score-settling. This was only

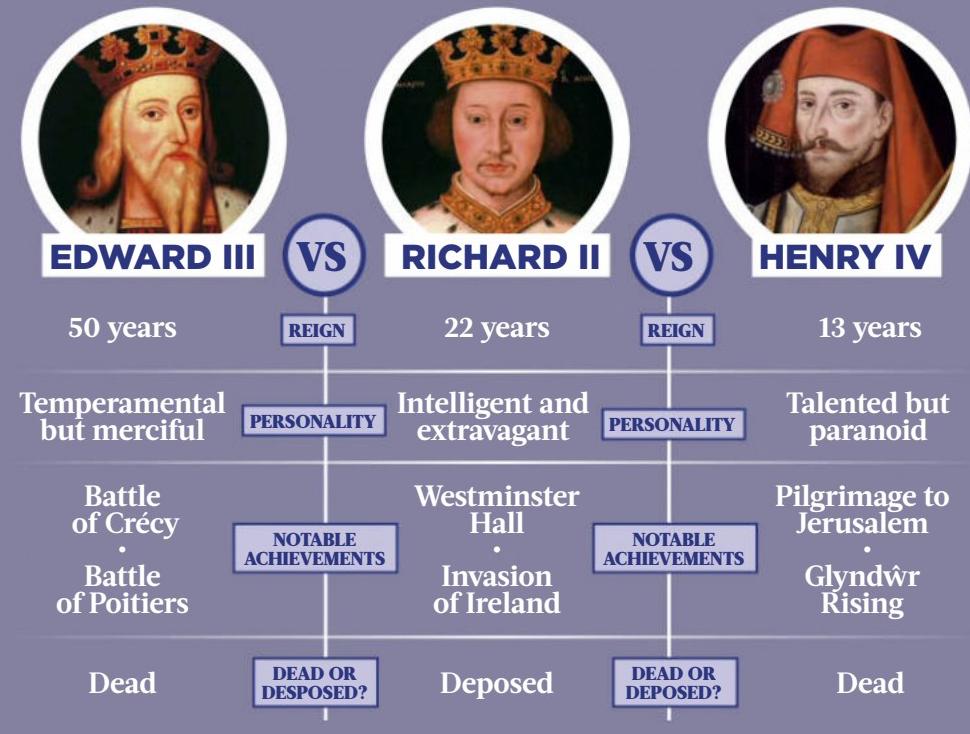
ALAMY XS, GETTY X2

IN COLD BLOOD
The mob murders the
Archbishop of Canterbury



HEAD TO HEAD

Three kings, pitted against each other



“You wretches... who demand to be made equal to your lords”

King Richard (allegedly)

squashed when the King effectively declared martial law, sending armed companies out into the shires to restore order, followed by a brutal judicial enquiry, which hanged rebels by the dozen – among them John Ball, who was apprehended attempting to flee north from London in disguise. Cryptic letters were found in his clothing, imploring his countrymen to beware treachery and “chastise well Hob the Robber and taketh with you John Trueman and all his fellows”. He was executed on July 15th.

“Oh! You wretches! Hateful on land and sea, and not worthy to live, who demand to be made equal to your lords... Villeins [unfree serfs] you are, and villeins you shall remain; in permanent bondage, not as it was before but incomparably harsher.” These, according to Thomas

Walsingham, were King Richard's words to a group of rebels who had the impudence to approach him months after the rebellion asking for the freedoms he had promised at Mile End to be confirmed. Richard showed no mercy to those who had given him such trouble in June 1381. And indeed, he grew up to be a spiteful and tyrannical ruler who was eventually deposed in a full-blown revolution in 1399.

That rising was not led by Richard's people, but by Henry Bolingbroke, the same teenager who had hidden in a wardrobe in 1381. On becoming king, he made a point of rewarding the soldier who had concealed him and therefore saved his life. Henry never forgot the Peasants' Revolt. And neither should we. ☺

GET HOOKED

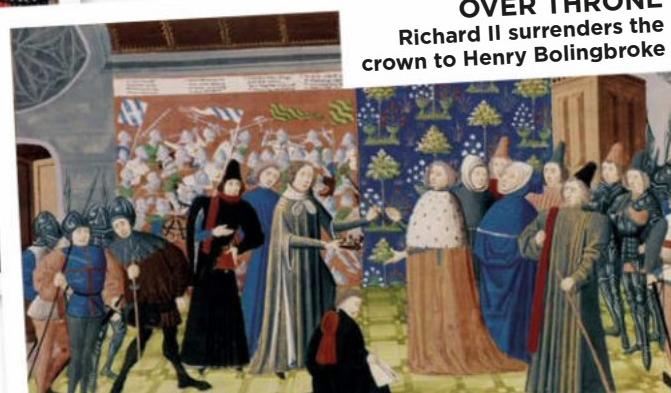
BOOK

Find out more about the effects of the uprising in Dan Jones' book *Summer of Blood: The Peasants' Revolt of 1381* (HarperPress, 2009).

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Were the people right to revolt? How does this event rank among the other great uprisings?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com



NEW

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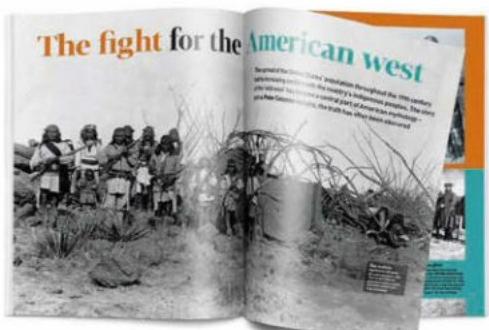


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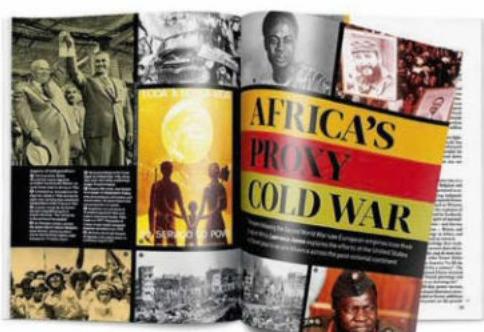
INSIDE THE THIRD ISSUE...



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CHINESE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

A decade of political chess, combined with bitter propaganda, changed the face of China forever

The aging Chairman Mao could feel his grip on China slipping. His last policy, the ironically named 'Great Leap Forward', had shrunk the economy dramatically, and caused famine and misery beyond measure. To reassert his dominance, he triggered a movement known as the Cultural Revolution – an attempt to ensure that Maoist doctrines remained pure. However, the dictator had ulterior motives, as he wanted rid of those who posed a threat to his power once and for all.

POLITICAL PARANOIA

The Great Leap Forward was Mao's attempt at rapid industrialisation, following the path that the Soviet Union had paved with their Five-Year Plans.

However, it was a catastrophic failure, with 55 million estimated fatalities caused by widespread famine and violence. Mao was sidelined within the Communist Party as a result. Additionally, the Chairman was concerned that China was going the way of its northern neighbours. With Stalin dead, Khrushchev openly criticised his predecessor and implemented a series of slightly more liberal reforms. Mao viewed this as an unacceptable transgression from true Communism.



POWER TO THE PEOPLE

LEFT: This iconic portrait of Chairman Mao stood at the entrance to Beijing's Forbidden City
ABOVE: A propaganda poster shows the People's Liberation Army charging forward with the Red Guards, holding Mao's Little Red Book aloft



IN PICTURES
THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION



OUT WITH THE OLD

An amateur art troupe performs a ballad, criticising Confucius and denouncing old customs and ideas



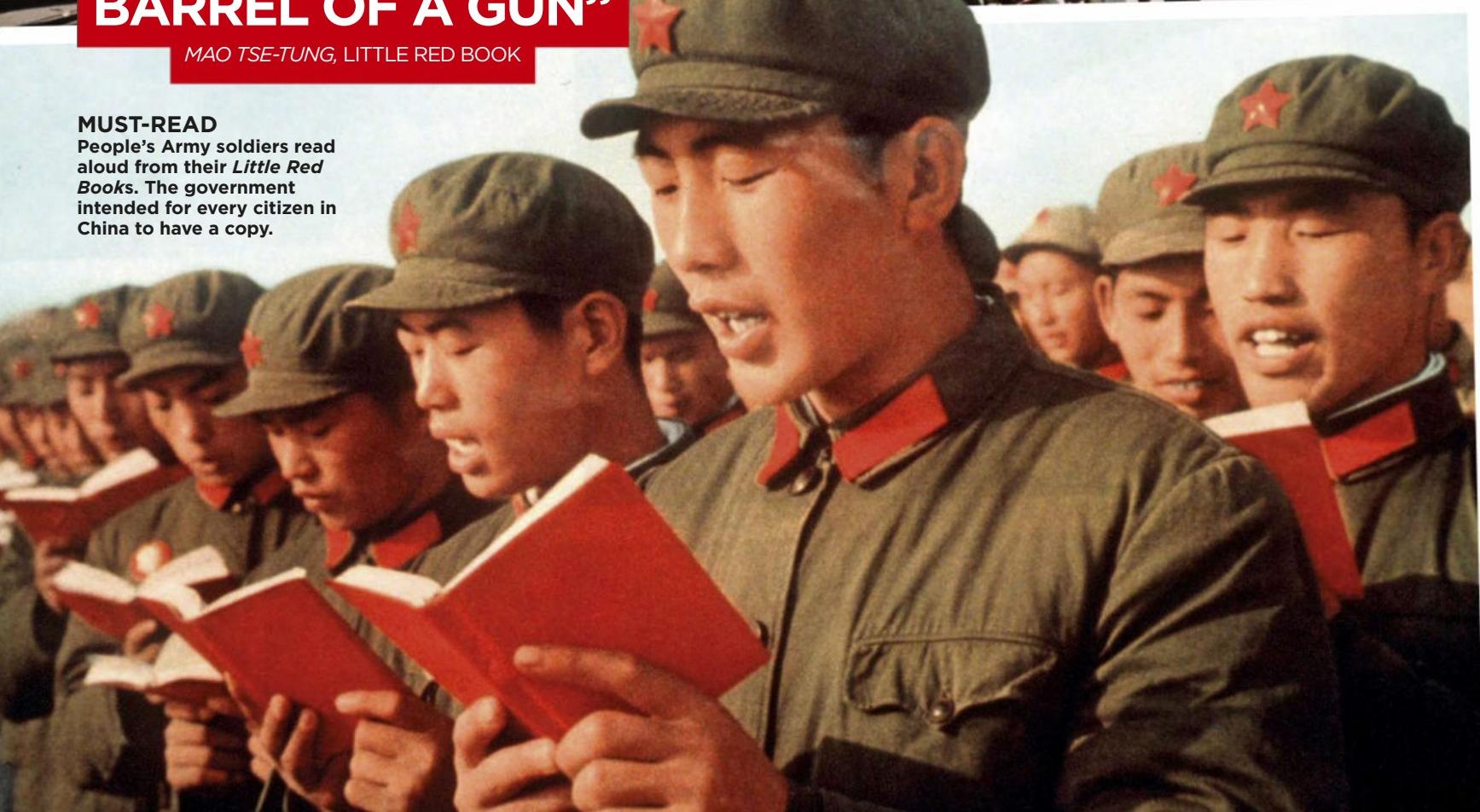


“POLITICAL POWER GROWS OUT OF THE BARREL OF A GUN”

MAO TSE-TUNG, LITTLE RED BOOK

THE GREAT HELMSMAN
Mao waves to his supporters in Tiananmen Square

RAISE A RED FLAG
A Red Guards demonstration in support of Mao takes place in Beijing's Forbidden City.



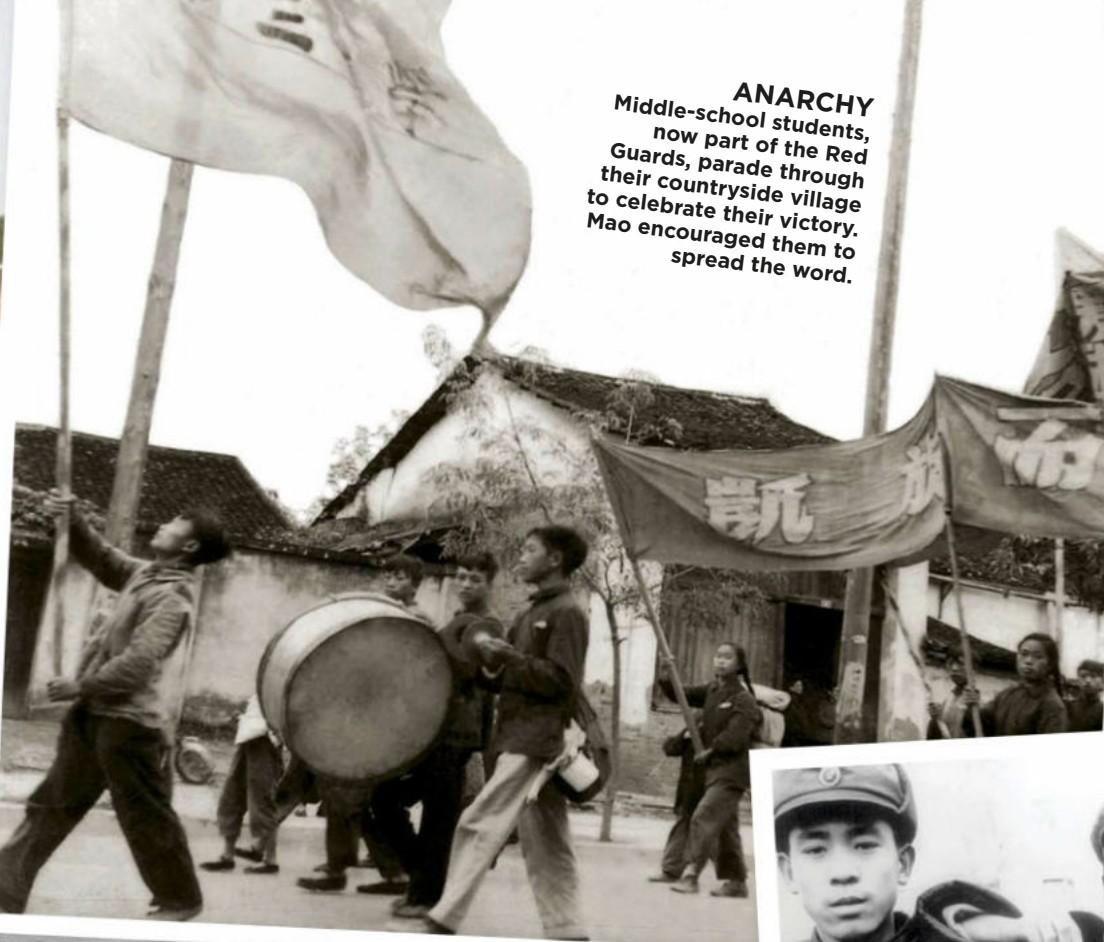
MUST-READ

People's Army soldiers read aloud from their *Little Red Books*. The government intended for every citizen in China to have a copy.

IN PICTURES THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION



ANARCHY
Middle-school students, now part of the Red Guards, parade through their countryside village to celebrate their victory. Mao encouraged them to spread the word.



PLAYING TRUANT
Two young Red Guards in Beijing. Children were advised to skip school and disobey their teachers.



THE WRITING'S ON THE WALL
Students put up 'big character posters' on a building, enthusiastically announcing their support for Mao's policies and decrying his foes.

< Increasingly threatened by his party comrades, Mao called on his traditional supporters – radical young students – for help in August 1966. They answered, organising themselves into bands of the 'Red Guards', a fanatic paramilitary group. Formed of boys and girls from high school to university age, they set upon people they believed were unfaithful to Maoism. Targets included intellectuals, capitalists, liberals and so-called 'traditionalists'. This was because they sought to destroy the 'Four Olds' – old ideas, old customs, old habits and old culture.

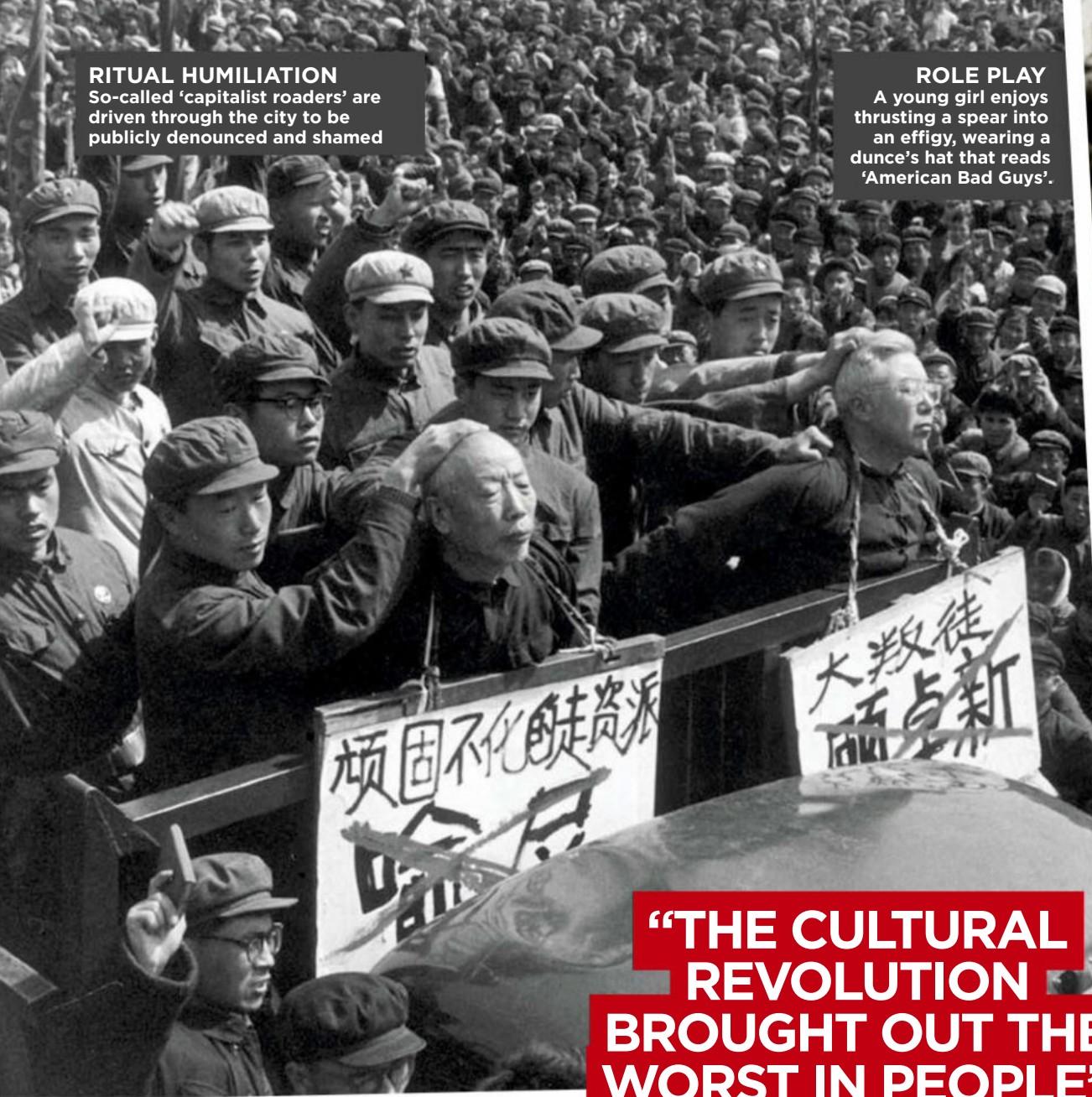
Meanwhile, Mao himself was busy reinforcing his personality cult. He compiled his political phrases, such as "surmount every difficulty to win victory", into a text known as the *Little Red Book*.

It was distributed to the farthest reaches of China, ensuring that everyone was equipped with a copy of their 'beloved' leader's morale-boosting sayings. Inside the government, he set about purging his enemies from positions of authority. The most prolific example was President Liu Shaoqi, who made an enemy of Mao when he proposed more moderate policies. Publicly beaten and denounced, he died soon afterwards.

But as well as condemning the present enemies of the state, the Red Guards turned



RITUAL HUMILIATION
So-called 'capitalist roaders' are driven through the city to be publicly denounced and shamed



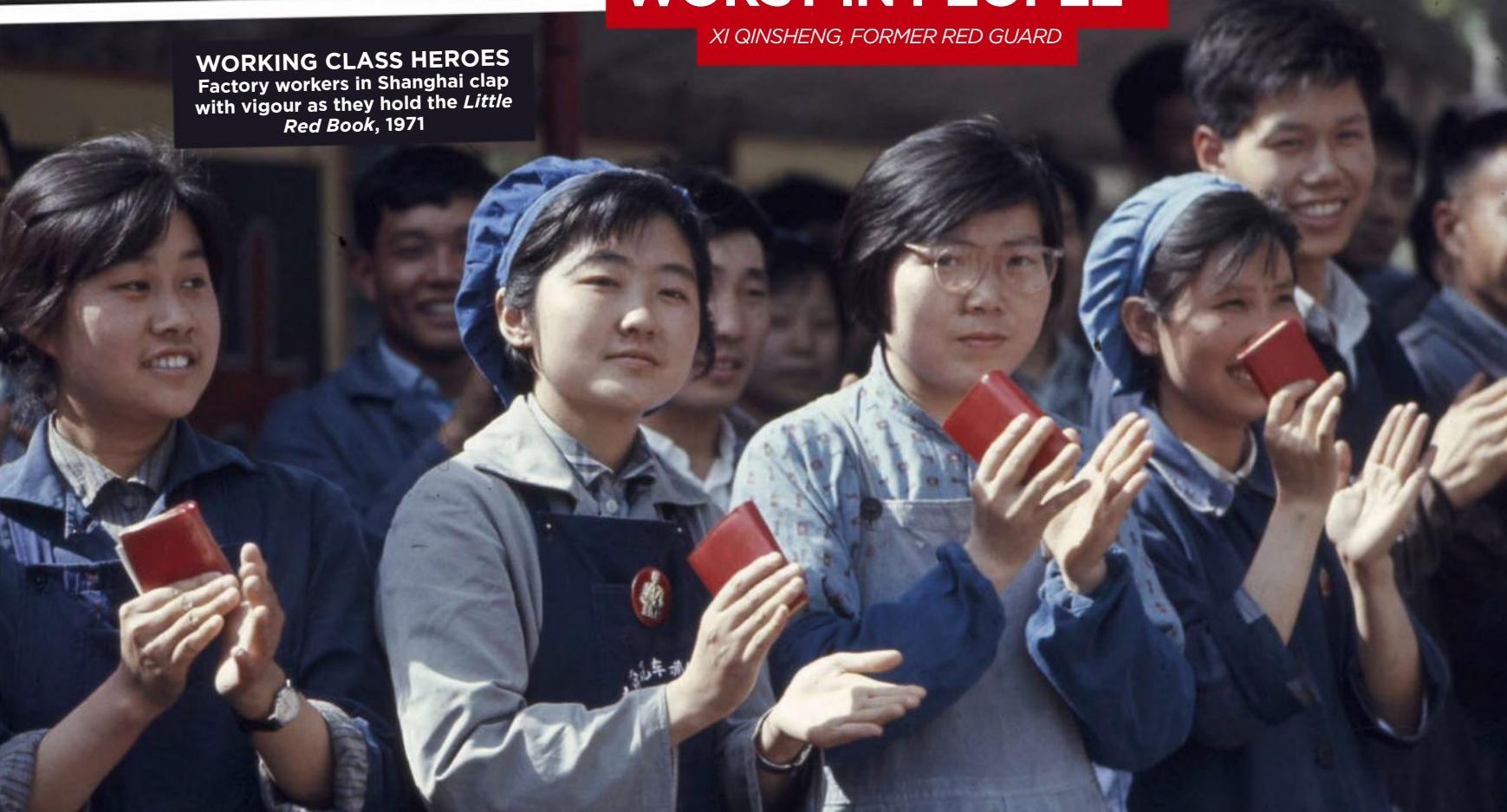
ROLE PLAY
A young girl enjoys thrusting a spear into an effigy, wearing a dunce's hat that reads 'American Bad Guys'.



"THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION BROUGHT OUT THE WORST IN PEOPLE"

XI QINSHENG, FORMER RED GUARD

WORKING CLASS HEROES
Factory workers in Shanghai clap with vigour as they hold the *Little Red Book*, 1971



IN PICTURES THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION



IMPRESSIONABLE MINDS
A teenager declares her allegiance to Chairman Mao



LIVING PROPAGANDA
ABOVE: During their downtime, labourers study the *Little Red Book* together
LEFT: Women harvesting wheat, under the watchful eye of Chairman Mao, whose picture stands in the middle of the field

< on personalities from the past.

Cursing the likes of the renowned philosopher Confucius, they claimed that the great figures of Chinese history represented traditional beliefs, which were an obstacle to progress. As well as attacking Confucius's grave, some Red Guards dug up the body of the 17th-century Wanli Emperor, publicly denounced it, then burned the skeleton.

UNTAMED VIOLENCE

It was at this point that the government started to lose control of the Red Guards, whose bitter factional violence had claimed many lives. In May 1967, Mao called on his Minister of Defence, Lin Biao, to send in the army and suppress the anarchy caused by the insurgent youths. Many students living in the city were sent to the countryside, apparently to give them a 'revolutionary experience', but mainly to split them up and keep them out of trouble. And so the first phase of the Cultural Revolution was over.

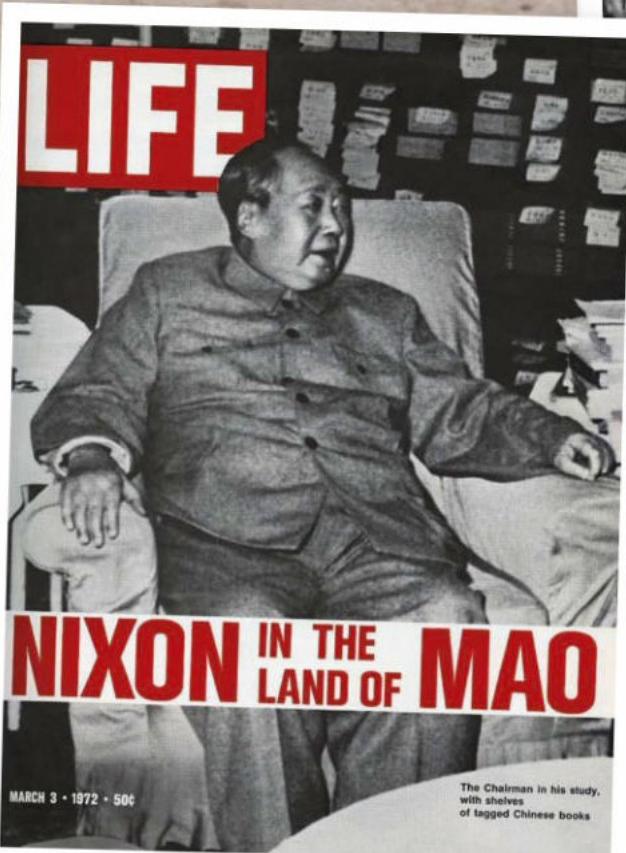
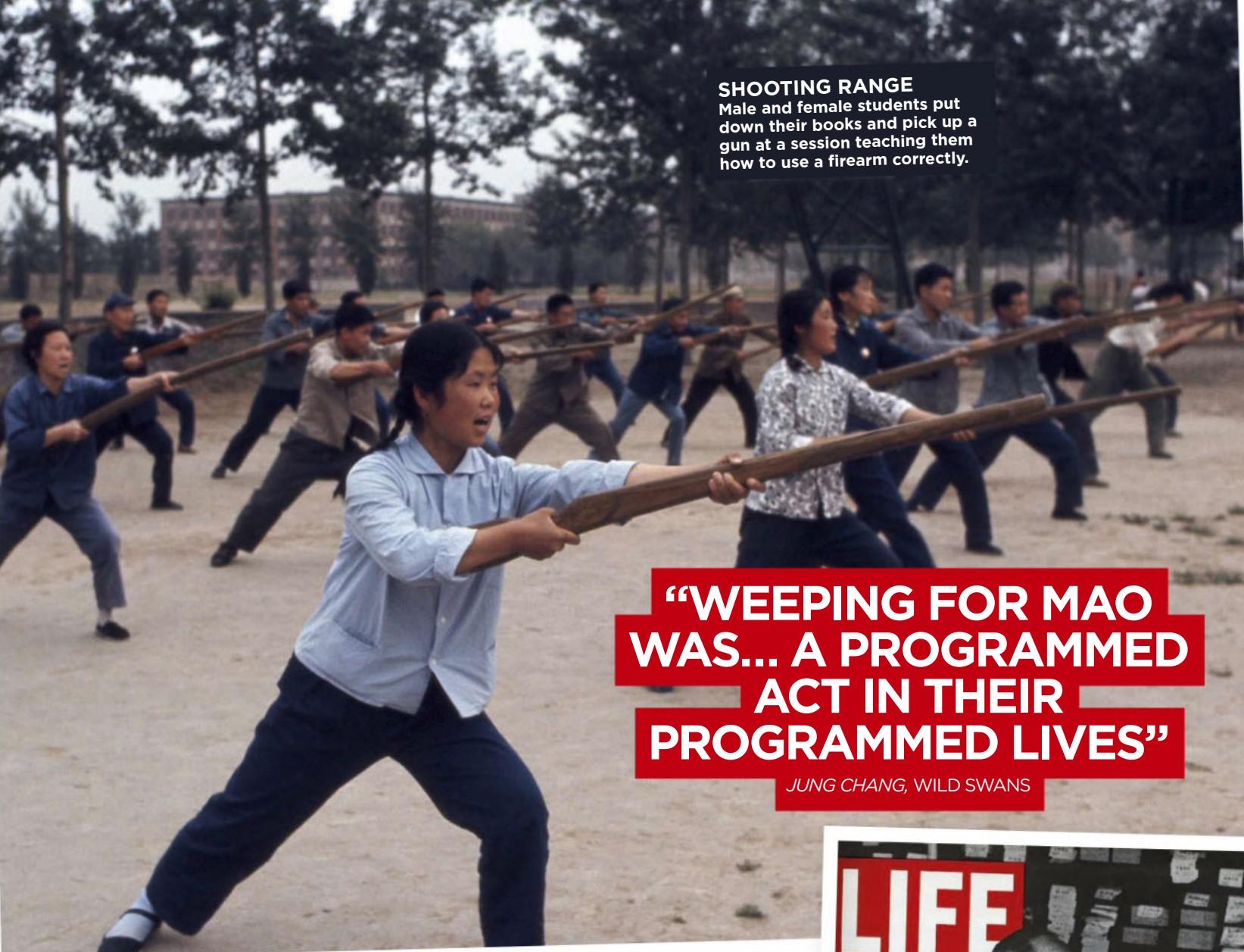
In 1969, Mao nominated Lin Biao as his successor, but the ideological divide between Lin and Mao's radical wife Jiang Qing grew wider. A few years later, Lin's health started to fail, and he was losing valuable supporters by the minute. In 1971, he was accused of being involved in a conspiracy to overthrow

SHOOTING RANGE

Male and female students put down their books and pick up a gun at a session teaching them how to use a firearm correctly.

**"WEEPING FOR MAO
WAS... A PROGRAMMED
ACT IN THEIR
PROGRAMMED LIVES"**

JUNG CHANG, WILD SWANS



BIG CHARACTERS

ABOVE: In 1972, President Nixon visited China. The West was mostly unaware of what was happening in the country.
LEFT: Cotton factory workers in Beijing put up posters denouncing Lin Biao as well as Confucius



SILENCE IN COURT!
Jiang Qing remains defiant in her trial, despite being handcuffed and publicly blamed for the Cultural Revolution.

CROCODILE TEARS
Mao's body lies in state at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. The Gang of Four are seen mourning.

the Chairman. He died suspiciously in a plane crash, allegedly fleeing to the USSR for asylum. The Cultural Revolution's true character was now blatantly revealed – it was little more than a power struggle. Many were disillusioned.

After losing his former ally, Mao's own condition took a turn for the worst, as did that of the Prime Minister Zhou Enlai. Though Zhou had been responsible for keeping the country operational, even in the most anarchic of hours, by 1973 the economy was in chaos. Mao and Zhou nominated Hua Guofeng, an obscure

regional official, as the next prime minister. The Chairman and Zhou both died in 1976.

However, Mao's widow had political aspirations of her own and her husband's death provided a golden opportunity. Having formed a team known as the Gang of Four (which included two propaganda experts), it was commonly thought that Jiang Qing would easily depose Hua and take power herself. But it seems everyone had underestimated him. Hua arrested the Gang of Four in 1976 and the decade of upheaval, which had caused 1.5 million deaths, was finally finished. ◎



LAUGHING STOCK
Caricatures of the Gang of Four are presented to celebrate their downfall

Described by Cromwell as his "crowning mercy", the Battle of Worcester saw the total military annihilation of the Royalists

FLASH IN THE PAN

When the soldier pulls his trigger, a piece of smouldering match comes into contact with some gunpowder in a pan. The resulting flash ignites the main charge in the barrel.



Cromwell's last battle

The Parliamentarians' crushing defeat of Charles II's army at Worcester finally brought to an end more than a decade of civil war in Britain. **Julian Humphrys** explains...

Climb the 235 steps to the top of the tower of Worcester Cathedral and, once you've recovered your breath, you'll be rewarded with a remarkable bird's-eye view of the city below you. You'll also be standing on the very spot where, on 3 September 1651, Charles II watched his tired and outnumbered army prepare to do battle with the forces of Oliver Cromwell. It would be the final battle of the Civil Wars.

After his father's execution in 1649, the throne had passed, in theory at least, to Charles II. Charles was supported by the Scots, who disapproved of Charles I's



BATTLE CONTEXT

Why

Charles II's bid to reclaim the English throne

Who

Royalists (Charles II):
10,000 Scots, 2,000 English

Commonwealth (Cromwell):
28,000 English

Losses

Royalists:
2,000 killed, 10,000 captured
Commonwealth:
300 killed and wounded

Result

Complete destruction of Charles's army

SEEING RED

The infantry of Cromwell's New Model Army were uniformly dressed in red.

2,000

Royalist soldiers were killed by Cromwell's army

beheading (he had been their king as well) and had fallen out with their former English parliamentarian allies, particularly over religion. Parliament reacted by sending an army north which, led by Oliver Cromwell, defeated the Scots at Dunbar on 3 September 1650. Hostilities dragged on but on 1 January 1651, Charles was crowned king by the Scots at Scone. That July, the English crossed the Forth and, after defeating the Scots at Inverkeithing, cut their army off from its chief source of supplies. Hoping to tempt Charles and his Scottish army into hostile English

territory, Cromwell left the border unguarded. Charles took the bait. At the beginning of August, he led his army into England.

If the young king had hoped that hordes of supporters would rally to his cause, he was to be disappointed. The English may have disliked the Republic, but they hated the Scots even more, and, after nine years' intermittent fighting, they were thoroughly tired of war. Not only did the hoped-for reinforcements fail to materialise in any great numbers, but Charles's army began to shrink as Scottish stragglers were mopped up by the English forces >

WARTS AND ALL

When the Civil War began, Cromwell was just a humble MP, but over the next decade he won a string of military victories that saw him rise to commander-in-chief of parliament's army and gave him the ability to play a leading role on the national stage. His victories also gave him the inclination to do so, for Cromwell was a passionate believer in providence, the idea that God makes his will known through worldly events. Cromwell saw Worcester, his last ever battle, as yet another sign that he was singled out by God. In

In marked contrast to the idealised portraits of monarchs like Charles I, Cromwell ordered Cooper to pull no punches and paint him "warts and all"

1653, supported by the army, he became Lord Protector and ruled England until his death on 3 September 1658, exactly seven years after the battle he called his "Crowning Mercy".





that were shadowing his army in ever-increasing numbers. On 23 August, having been forced to ditch his plan to advance on London by the sheer weight of numbers that were now facing him, Charles entered Worcester. Morale among his forces was low. His troops were tired, hungry and miles from home and, while most would have fought hard to defend their homeland, this adventure down south was a different proposition altogether. David Leslie, the commander of Charles's Scottish cavalry, had fallen into a deep depression after being defeated at Dunbar, and expressed doubts that his troops would fight at all. Meanwhile, the forces of parliament were closing in.

Realising that they were likely to be attacked, Charles's men began strengthening the city's defences. Earth was piled up against the medieval stone city walls to dampen the impact of cannon balls, and a large earth fort, dubbed Fort Royal, was thrown up outside the city's Sidbury Gate to defend the eastern approach to Worcester. Much of this work was done by forced labourers from surrounding villages. Six months later, they would be set to work again, this time to demolish the defences they had been made to dig.

£80,000
worth of property was looted from Worcester after the battle

By now, Charles probably had about 12,000 men under his command in Worcester. About 10,000 were Scottish, the rest English. By 17th-century standards at least, this was a substantial force, but it was dwarfed by the massive army that the English parliament was preparing to deploy against it. Commanded by Cromwell, it was a mixture of regular troops and soldiers from various local militias and, at 28,000 strong, it was one of the largest armies ever to take the field in England.

CRUSHING DEFEAT

On 2 September, Charles's forces suffered a further blow to their morale when the Earl of Derby, the leader of the one English rebellion in support of the would-be monarch, turned up at Worcester with the news that his little army had been crushed at Wigan in Lancashire.

On the same day, in a bid to at least improve the clothing of his tattered army, Charles ordered £453 worth of cloth from a local draper. But there would be no time to make this into uniforms for, on 3 September, Cromwell's mighty war machine rolled into action. The significance of the date wouldn't have been lost on Cromwell's men.



It was the first anniversary of his great victory at Dunbar and, to underline the point, the English used the same rallying cry – 'The Lord of Hosts' – as they had at that battle. For anyone who knew their Bible (and many did), the message was clear. 'The Lord of Hosts' was taken from a rather ominous passage in the Book of Jeremiah which read, "This is the day of the Lord God of Hosts, a day of

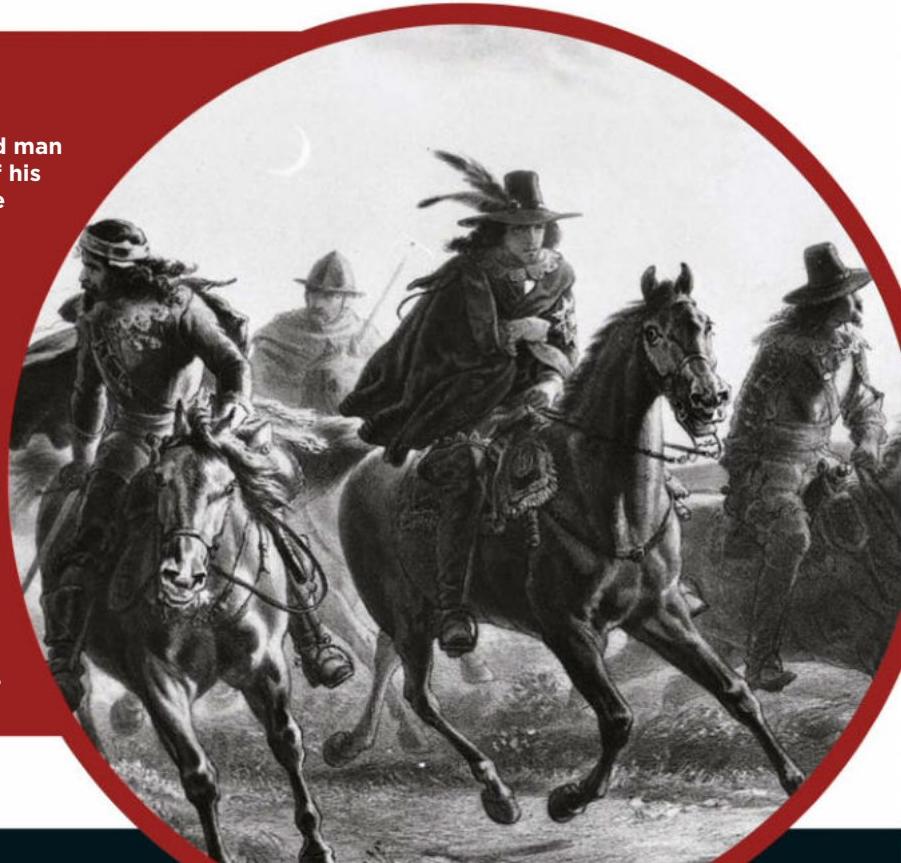
vengeance, his sword shall devour his enemies. It will be drenched with their blood."

Seeking to make the most of his huge advantage in numbers, Cromwell planned to envelop Worcester from the south, east and west. The main drawback to this plan was a liquid one: running south to north past Worcester, the River Severn effectively cut his army in two, while troops

MAN ON THE RUN

Charles would spend the six weeks after Worcester as a wanted man – a fugitive in his own country. Thanks to the loyalty of some of his subjects, his own resourcefulness and quick-thinking, and some large slices of luck, he eventually made it to safety on the Continent. Charles's time on the run gave him something no other monarch of the time had – an insight into the everyday lives of the ordinary people in his realm. The Republic's failure to find a political settlement led to Charles's restoration as king in 1660. During his 25-year reign, he often proved callous and cynical, and was quite prepared to throw his advisors to the wolves. But he never forgot the loyalty of those who stood by him in those dark days of defeat.

Unlike his diminutive father Charles was extremely tall – a fact that makes it all the more remarkable that he was able to remain unrecognised when on the run after Worcester. His swarthy complexion and dark hair gained him the nickname of 'the Black Boy' – a name still remembered in pub names today.



COMRADES IN ARMS

About a third of the infantry in both armies carried long pikes, which were used to protect their musketeer comrades while they were reloading.

RUN RAGGED

Many of the soldiers in Charles's army were in rags by the time they reached Worcester.

WEAPONS AND WARRIORS

Three types of soldier made up a Civil War army: cavalry (known as 'horse'), infantry (known as 'foot') and dragoons. Cavalry fought with sword and pistol. Ideally, they would be given a helmet plus a thick leather 'buff coat', and even a steel breast and back plate. In practice, some went into action wearing their ordinary clothes. Infantry consisted of musketeers, who provided the firepower, and pikemen, who provided the muscle. Musketeers were equipped with long, single-shot firearms which were slow to load and highly inaccurate at anything but the shortest range. Pikemen carried five-metre long spears, which they used to keep enemy cavalry at bay while their musketeers were reloading. Dragoons were essentially mounted infantry who would ride into battle and then dismount to fight.

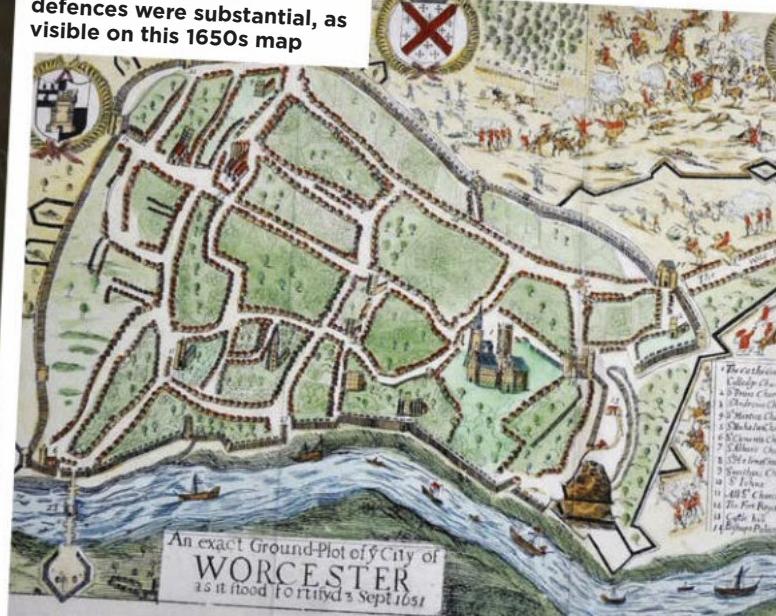
ROUNDHEAD VS CAVALIER

The New Model Army was the name given to the army formed by parliament at the start of 1645. Unlike the rest of parliament's forces, which were tied to a particular region, the New Model was a national army. Its officers were selected on the basis of proficiency, not social standing, and it was with this army that Cromwell won his greatest victories, including Worcester. Charles's army was drawn from all over Scotland and included highlanders, lowlanders and borderers, together with about 2,000 English royalists.

CUTTING EDGE

Many cavalymen carried broad, basket-hilted swords, which were later called mortuary swords because it was believed that the little head on the hilt was a portrait of the executed Charles I.

Worcester's Civil War defences were substantial, as visible on this 1650s map



BATTLEFIELD WORCESTER, 1651

advancing to the west faced an additional obstacle in the form of the River Teme, which joined the Severn just south of the city. But the English had found a solution to this problem in the form of a number of wooden boats, which they planned to lash together to form improvised pontoon bridges. While Cromwell remained with the bulk of his army on the eastern side of the Severn, his future son-in-law, Charles Fleetwood, led 12,000 red-coated soldiers in an attack in the west. The Scots fought hard, progress was slow and there was some bitter fighting in and around the village of Powick just south of the Teme. (Ironically, this was the site of one of the earliest actions of the Civil War in England, when Royalist cavalry routed their Roundhead counterparts in 1642).

A BRIDGE TOO FAR

Seeing what was happening and anxious to maintain momentum, Cromwell personally led three brigades of his army across the first pontoon bridge, which had been built across the Severn. Faced with this threat to their flank, the Scots fell back across Powick Bridge and took up

640

Royalist officers were captured at Worcester

new defensive positions north of the Teme. Once again, Fleetwood's troops were faced with stiff resistance, but the Scots simply didn't have enough men to defend everywhere. A new pontoon bridge was set up across the Teme, and using this, the bridge at Powick and another crossing further west, the English eventually broke through. Initially, the Scots fell back in good order, but as more and more Parliamentarians arrived on the scene, the retreat turned into a rout and they rushed for the town bridge across the Severn and the apparent safety of the city itself.

Watching these events from the tower of Worcester Cathedral, Charles believed that he still had an outside chance of victory. He reasoned that, in crossing the Severn to help Fleetwood, Cromwell had seriously weakened his forces to the east. Rushing down the tower's steep spiral staircase, he gathered together what forces he could and led them in a desperate sortie out of Worcester's eastern Sidbury

gate. Three hours' desperate fighting ensued as the Scots initially drove the Parliamentarians back from their positions around Perry Wood and Red Hill and even captured two cannon. Sensing an opportunity, Charles called on David Leslie, who had assembled his cavalry outside the city, to come forward and support him. But with no confidence in his men, Leslie never moved.

back into the city. Cromwell's men stormed into Fort Royal and fired its cannon into the mob of retreating Scots who, according to one onlooker, were now so desperate to escape that they were "readier to cut each other's throats than defend themselves against the enemy". The Parliamentarians charged into Worcester, hot on the heels of the fleeing Scots, but royalist resistance lasted just long enough for Charles to escape out of St Martin's gate. Tradition has it that he left by the back door of his New Street headquarters just as some Parliamentarian dragoons were coming in the front.

"His outnumbered troops could advance no further"

ALL IS LOST

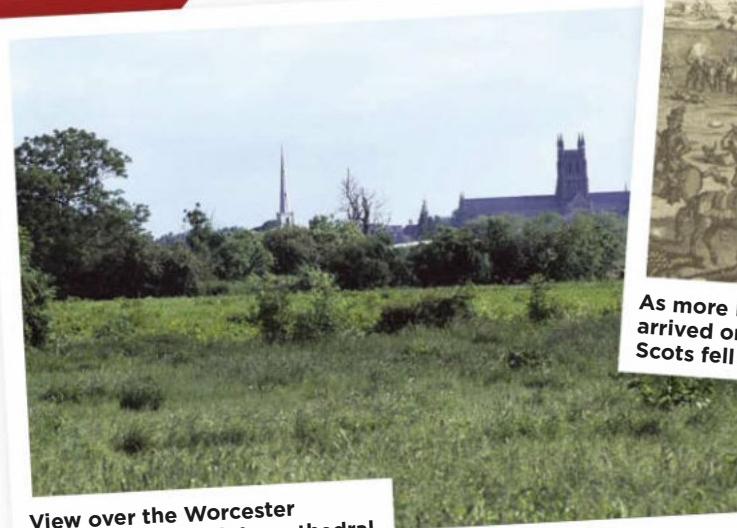
For Charles, the game was up. His outnumbered troops could advance no further, and by now, Cromwell was transferring troops back across the Severn to join the fray. The Scots battled on, using the butt-ends of their muskets when they ran out of ammunition, but eventually they were driven

Around 2,000 of Charles's men were killed in the battle, which Cromwell called "his Crowning Mercy". Most of the rest were captured. The Parliamentarians lost 300 men. Although Charles eventually escaped, Worcester shattered the Stuart cause for a decade. It also confirmed the political dominance of England, and Westminster in particular, over the rest of Britain, the effects of which continue to resonate today. ☉

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT

Oliver Cromwell was now the most powerful man in the Republic, but Britain remained deeply divided and there was little agreement over how the country should be governed. In 1653, Cromwell became head of state as Lord Protector, but was never able to secure widespread support for his regime and, ultimately, his power rested on the fact that he had the army to back him. After Cromwell's death in 1658, his son and successor, Richard, proved incapable of holding the country together and, in 1660, Charles II was invited to return as monarch.

After nine years in exile, Charles II returned to the throne in 1660



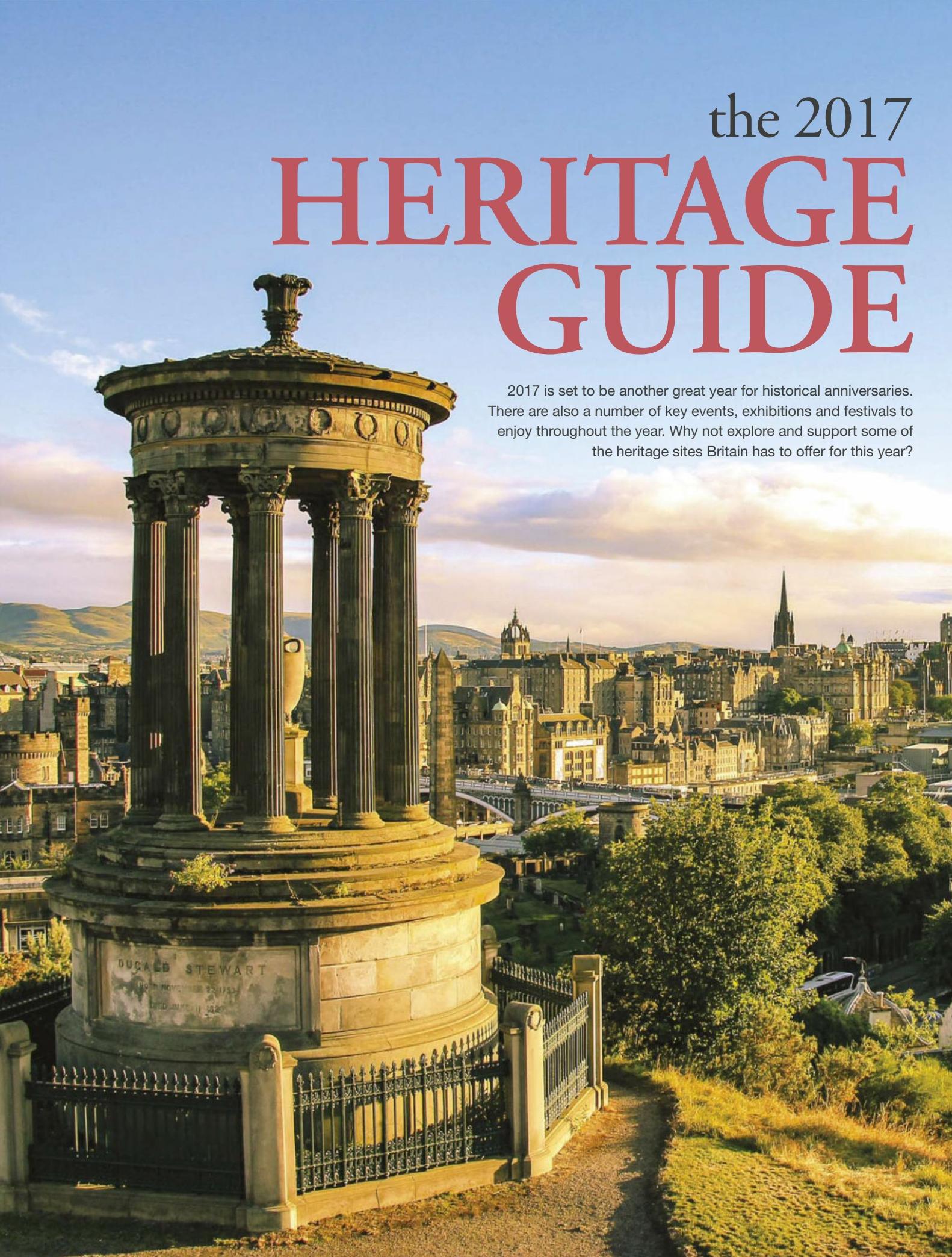
As more Parliamentarians arrived on the scene, the Scots fell back



GET HOOKED
Find out more about the battle and those involved

MUSEUM

Visit the Commandery, the historic Worcester building that was a Royalist headquarters during the battle.
https://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/museums/info/1/the_commandery



the 2017 HERITAGE GUIDE

2017 is set to be another great year for historical anniversaries. There are also a number of key events, exhibitions and festivals to enjoy throughout the year. Why not explore and support some of the heritage sites Britain has to offer for this year?



01636 655765
www.nationalcivilwarcentre.com

NATIONAL
CIVIL WAR
CENTRE
NEWARK MUSEUM

PIKES AND PLUNDER IN CIVIL WAR NEWARK

Over 300 civil war re-enactors will descend on Newark, Nottinghamshire, during early May Bank Holiday as the clock is turned back to the turbulent mid-17th century.

The 3rd Annual Pikes and Plunder Civil War Festival will take place on 30 April and 1 May 2017 with over a dozen regiments taking part alongside two artillery companies, a baggage train and scores of living-history exponents making the 2017 Festival an even bigger spectacle than before.

The historic Queen's Sconce fort – built in 1644 – will be the stunning venue for musket fire and fighting, whilst Newark Castle hosts major living-history displays, recreating the dark days when the besieged citizens of Newark struggled to cope with

food shortages. The National Civil War Centre in the heart of the town will also stage exciting demonstrations to bring the period vividly back to life.

Newark is the perfect setting for this event; a Royalist stronghold besieged three times during the Civil War! It is now a picturesque market town, excellently located with the A1, A46 for the M1 and East Coast main line right on its doorstep.

The National Civil War Centre is organising this incredible event in partnership with the English Civil War Society to ensure that this will be an unforgettable experience with musketeers, pikemen, cannons and colour across the town. It is certain to be a truly exciting and immersive way for all ages to spend the Bank Holiday weekend.



01904 615505
www.jorvikvikingcentre.co.uk

JORVIK
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JORVIK VIKING CENTRE RETURN OF THE VIKINGS

The year is AD960 and the last Viking King in Jorvik, Eric Bloodaxe, has been banished. The city is thriving with a flourishing manufacturing centre and wide trading links. There are new buildings, new peoples and new stories to be told...

The world-famous JORVIK Viking Centre will reopen on Saturday 8th April 2017 after a multi-million pound re-imagining. Hop aboard the improved ride experience and be transported back in time over 1,000 years! You will discover the impact of international trade on Viking-Age York, including the evolution of a multicultural society in the city, as it's not just trade goods that flowed into Jorvik but people from across the globe! Plus, with 22 new animatronics across the

recreation there is something new to see around every corner.

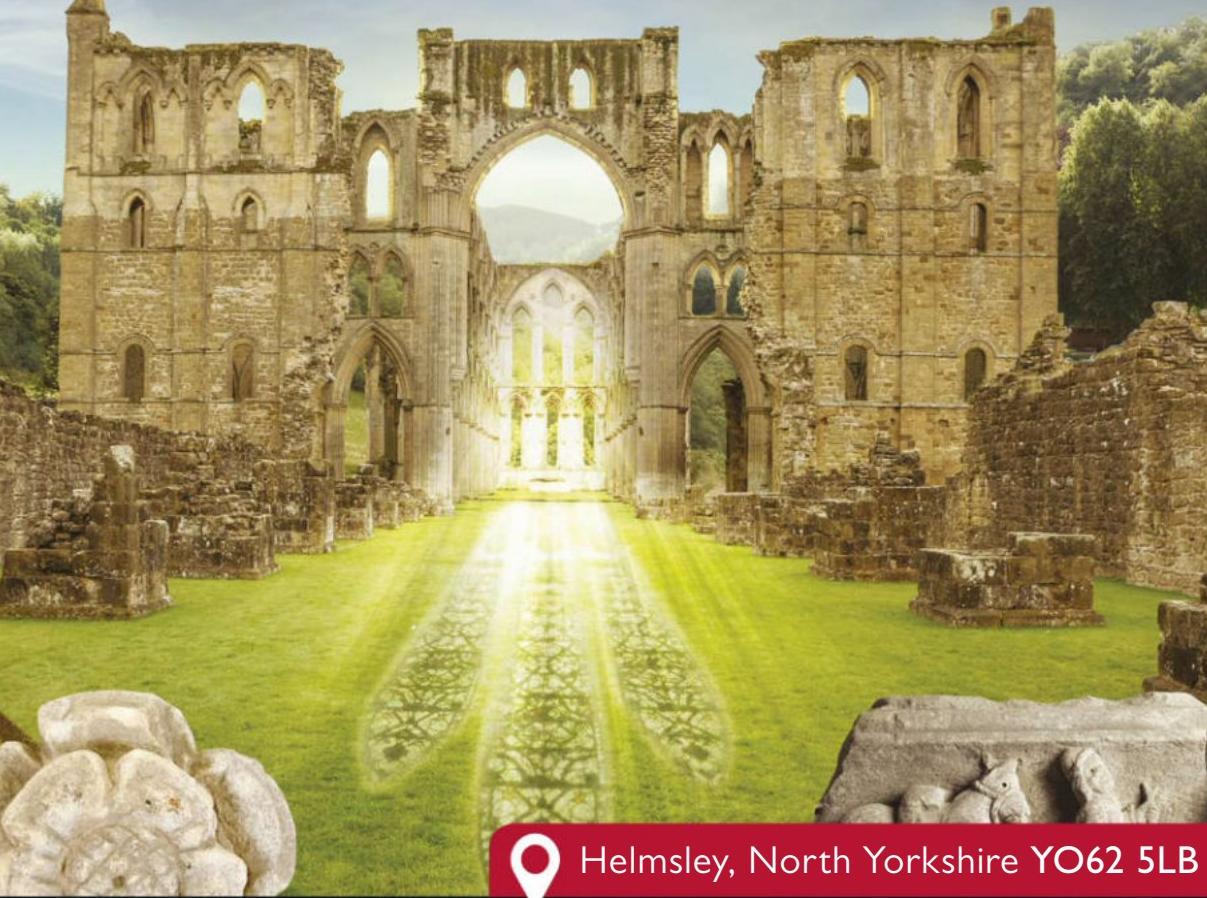
The gallery experiences have been completely updated, with new display cases allowing you to get up close to the astounding Viking artefacts that inspired the creation of JORVIK. You will have the chance to dig deeper into the Viking story of York using the latest in cutting-edge technology located throughout the centre.

WHAT'S NEW?

- New Ride experience with the sights, sounds and of course, smells, of the Viking-Age
- Updated historical interpretation, showcasing the cultural 'melting pot' of 10th-century York
- The latest cutting-edge technology bringing the Viking period to life!

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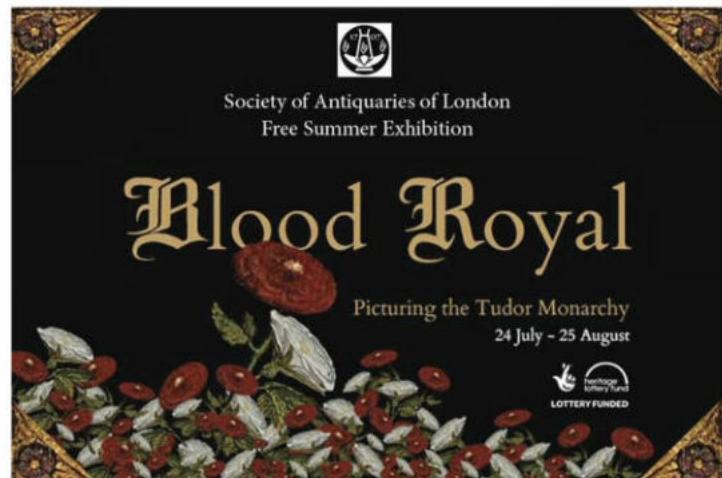


KELMSCOTT MANOR 1 APR - 28 OCT

Kelmscott Manor is the inspirational Cotswolds retreat of William Morris. Explore the historic manor loved by William Morris, Father of the Arts & Crafts Movement. This historic house showcases personal collections of the Morris family, including creations by William Morris, artworks by Pre-Raphaelite artist Dante Gabriel Rossetti, furniture by Philip Webb and so much more. Visitors can explore the Manor's enchanting gardens, farm buildings and surrounding grounds, or enjoy lunch in our tearoom. Families are welcome, and we host family-friendly activity days throughout the season. Open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, April to October.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON EXHIBITION 24 JUL - 25 AUG

Founded in London in 1707, the Society of Antiquaries of London has been concerned with collecting, conserving, recording and studying the material past for more than 300 years. Located in Burlington House – a centre of art, history and science – the Society owns the largest collection of English medieval and Tudor royal portraiture outside of the National Portrait Gallery. The summer exhibition will showcase the Society's Tudor portraits alongside items from its Library and Accredited Museum collections. Visitors can also enjoy monthly guided tours and free public lectures on a variety of topics.

www.sal.org.uk

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HISTORIC ROYAL PALACES

Membership to Historic Royal Palaces is a brilliant way to explore all six historic royal palaces and it's fantastic value for money. Your membership would cover entry into the Tower of London, Hampton Court Palace, the Banqueting House, Kensington Palace, Kew Palace and Hillsborough Castle. All of which are packed full of great days out and opportunities for families to really spend quality time together.

You can see Ruben's ceiling – a 17th century masterpiece – at Banqueting House, then unearth the stories of queens, kings, princesses and princes who resided at the Tower of London, Hampton Court Palace, Kew Palace and Hillsborough Castle. Celebrate the life of Diana, Princess of Wales, in the major new dress exhibition at Kensington Palace, *Diana: Her Fashion Story*. Trace the evolution of the Princess's style, from the demure, romantic outfits of her first public appearances, to the glamour, elegance and

confidence of her later life. Don't miss an extraordinary collection of garments, including the iconic velvet gown, famously worn at the White House when the Princess danced with John Travolta.

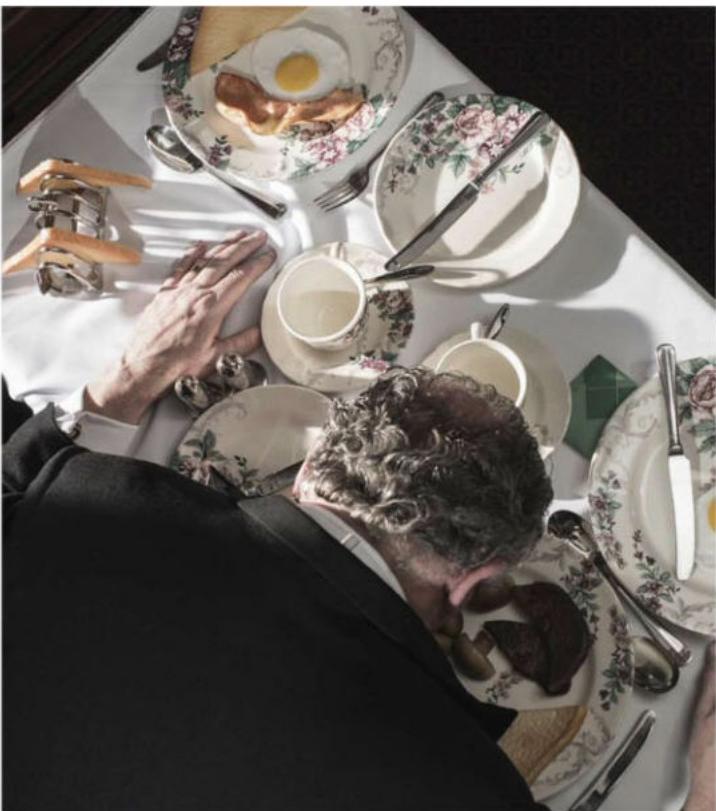
As well as unlimited access to all six palaces, members also get a host of fabulous benefits to enjoy all year round including an exclusive member event calendar, 10% discount in our shops, restaurants and cafes and much, much more!

Membership is great value for money and you only need to make one visit to each palace to save money, so become a member today and get to know these palaces better.

Historic Royal Palaces is the independent charity that looks after all six palaces. We receive no funding from the Government or the Crown, so we depend on the support of our visitors, members, donors, volunteers and sponsors. We look forward to welcoming you to our historic royal family.

Join as a member today, prices start from £50.





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THE MISSING PASSENGER

The Missing Passenger is a new exhibition trail at the National Railway Museum in York by artist and director Geraldine Pilgrim. Commissioned as part of the museum's new Mystery on the Rails season, The Missing Passenger is just one of many activities celebrating the special place railways have in mystery and detective fiction.

In the tradition of Murder on the Orient Express, The Lady Vanishes and The Girl on the Train, The Missing Passenger combines two enduring British fascinations - crime and the railway.

Conjuring up images from the golden age of detective fiction with her renowned attention to period detail, Geraldine Pilgrim uses the National Railway Museum's vintage railway

carriages and original station platforms to set the scene for this most curious of whodunnits...

October 1937. Celebrated crime writer Mary Lavender is due to travel on the sleeper service from Inverness to London, but has missed her connection - scuppering her plans to attend the murder scene of Edward Robey, theatre and film agent to the stars. A baffled police force has requested Mary's help, and visitors assume the role of a detective to act as Mary's eyes and ears on the ground, following a trail around the crime scene in search of critical clues.

The Missing Passenger runs from 23 March to 3 September 2017 at the National Railway Museum in York. Entry to the museum and to The Missing Passenger is free, though other activities may incur a charge.



HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

If you don't already have membership of the Historical Association then it's time to give it some thought. The association can offer you so much - whether it's through expanding your history knowledge, bringing you together with people with similar interests, or helping you with research, the HA community is here for you. All you need is a love of history.

One of the HA's strongest assets is its thriving branch network. The HA calls on the support of over 300 volunteers who run its 50 local branches and put together a vibrant and distinctive programme of historical walks, talks and visits across the UK. Members gain access to all these events as part of their membership alongside

annual conferences, tours and national events.

The HA also offers a treasure trove of history resources, including thought-provoking articles and pamphlets, as well as a library of over 400 fascinating podcasts from leading historians that can be enjoyed anytime and anywhere.

An essential asset of membership is *The Historian* magazine, delivered to your door four times a year. Each quarterly issue is themed with in-depth articles from experts in their field. Recent editions have honed in on anniversaries including the Battle of Hastings, as well as general topics of interest such as historical journeys and women in history. Membership starts from as little as £37.

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Bosworth Battlefield Heritage Centre tells the dramatic story of the Battle of Bosworth on 22nd August 1485, which marked a major turning point in English History. Discover more about the battle of 1485 where Richard III fought for his crown and lost his life, and Henry Tudor became King. With interactive, hands-on displays you can find out more about medieval warfare, how the battle unfolded and the impact of the new and powerful Tudor dynasty. Explore the landscape with our expert battlefield guides or see the site really come to life at our Battle of Bosworth Anniversary Weekend on 19th & 20th August.

www.bosworthbattlefield.org.uk

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CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. BARNABAS

First opened for public worship in 1844, the Cathedral Church of St. Barnabas was at first designed as a parish church for the growing Catholic population of Nottingham, at the City's historic West Gate. The church was designed and built along the lines of the fairly-new Gothic Revival movement in architecture by Mr. A.W.N. Pugin, with the generous sponsorship of John Talbot, Lord Shrewsbury. Since the re-erection of the Catholic hierarchy of bishops in England and Wales in 1850, and the subsequent designation of the church as a cathedral, St. Barnabas' has become central to the life and work of the Catholic diocese of Nottingham.

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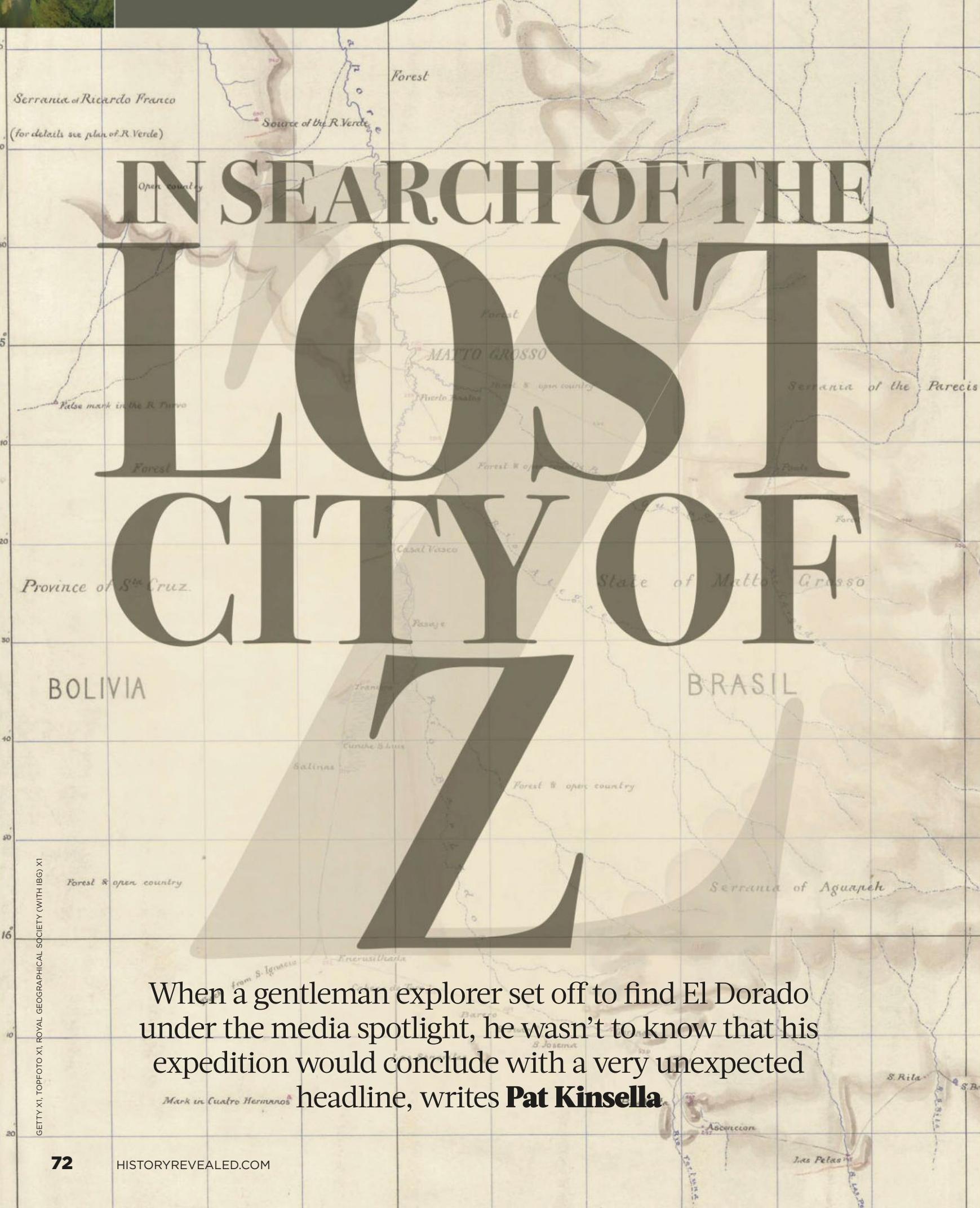


DODDINGTON HALL

Begun in 1595 by Robert Smythson, Doddington Hall, near Lincoln, was completed in 1600 and has never been sold or cleared out since. An example of a fine late-Elizabethan Mansion, it is still a lived-in and much-loved family home, alive with history and interest. The Estate continues to grow and since 2006 there has been much development including the restoration of the walled Kitchen Garden and the opening of an award-winning Farm Shop. The gardens are full of colour and interest year-round whether it is the spectacular Irises in early June or biennial Sculpture Exhibition. See website for full opening times and event details.

www.doddingtonhall.com

01522 812510



When a gentleman explorer set off to find El Dorado under the media spotlight, he wasn't to know that his expedition would conclude with a very unexpected headline, writes **Pat Kinsella**

Mark in Cuatro Hermanos

By
Major P.H.Fawcett, F.R.G.S., R.C.A.R.
Commissioner & Chief Engineer, Bolivian boundary delimitation

1909

1909

Percy Fawcett

Lieutenant Colonel
Percy Fawcett served
in World War I before
embarking on his
mission into the
Amazon jungle

“The difficulties are great and the tale of disasters a long one, for the few remaining unknown corners of the world exact a price for their secrets”

Percy Fawcett

In April 1925, veteran English explorer Lieutenant Colonel Percy Fawcett hacked his way into the near-impenetrable jungle of Mato Grosso, deep in the sweaty unmapped mess of the Amazon, accompanied by his son Jack and young Raleigh Rimmell. Armed with custom-made machetes, rifles and a ukulele, the intrepid trio hoped to discover a long-lost city that Fawcett was convinced lay deep in the wilderness, beyond the Brazilian Pale: an Atlantis of the jungle, the shell of an ancient and highly developed civilization.

It was Fawcett's eighth foray into the ferociously fecund forest. His 58-year-old body had thus far withstood everything the Amazon had thrown at him, including encounters with anacondas, vampire bats and piranhas, infestation by flesh-eating maggots, relentless clouds of blood-sucking mosquitoes, poison-arrow attacks by tribespeople and weeks-long periods of near-starvation. But this was his last chance. And he knew it.

One last time he would follow the jealously guarded handful of hints, hunches and half-clues he'd amassed during a colourful career, to risk life and loved ones on a quixotic quest for the elusive citadel he referred to only as 'Z'.

ROUGH PLAY

Schooled as a classic gentleman explorer by the Royal Geographical Society (RGS) in London, former military man Fawcett briefly worked as a spy in Morocco before accepting his first Amazon assignment in 1906: to survey the vague and violent border between Bolivia and Brazil. Despite atrocious conditions and ever-present mortal danger, he completed his mission in a year (half the expected time).

During the following two decades he survived six equally horror-ridden expeditions into the Amazon – tracing the Rio Verde to its source, exploring the Peruvian borderland and making contact with numerous tribes – and three years active service on the Western Front during the worst of World War I.

While his expedition partners – who variously included experienced outdoorsmen such as polar explorer James Murray, and tough guys like towering Australian boxer Lewis Brown – withered in the woeful conditions, Fawcett powered on, seemingly immune to the myriad ailments that beset the body in the Amazon.

The dogs and pack animals he took with him invariably died, as did several of his human colleagues, but he never sugarcoated the dangers. Party members who couldn't keep pace would be abandoned, he explained, before the rest of the expedition was put at risk.

Although often accused of lacking empathy for companions, Fawcett demonstrated a level of compassion, understanding and respect for the Amazon's indigenous peoples that was well ahead of his time. He attempted to learn local languages and risked his life numerous times to avoid bloodshed.

THE MAIN PLAYERS



PERCY HARRISON FAWCETT

Fawcett was a polarising character, either revered or reviled by those who followed him into hell, both in the Amazon and in Flanders. A recipient of the RGS Founders Medal, Fawcett is often called Colonel, but his correct rank was actually Lieutenant Colonel.

JACK FAWCETT

The eldest son of Fawcett and his long-suffering wife Nina, Jack was cut from the same cloth as his father, taking a very serious approach to the business of discovery, forgoing meat and alcohol and maintaining good physical fitness. He'd just turned 22 when they disappeared.

RALEIGH RIMMELL

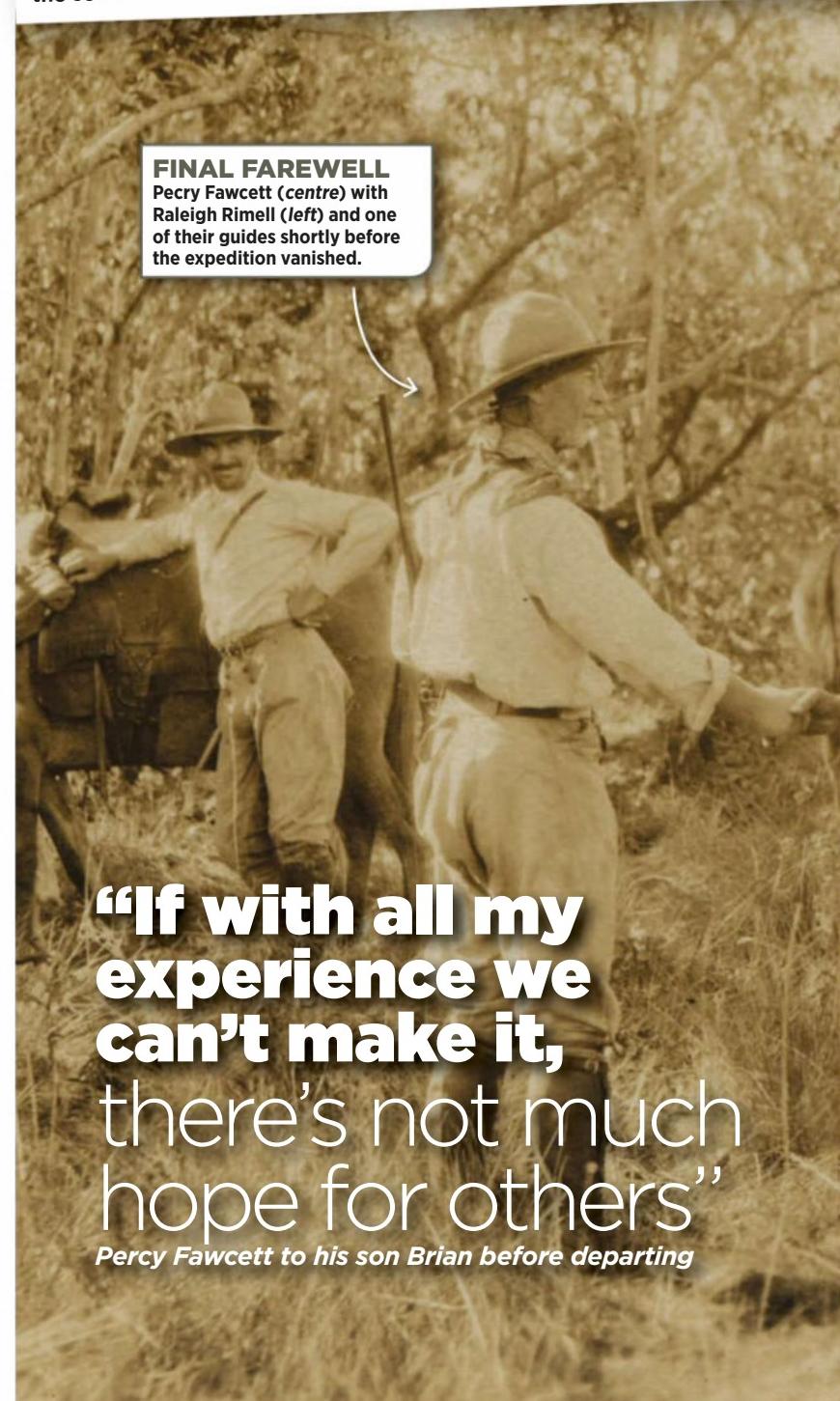
Son of a doctor in the sleepy seaside town of Seaton, Devon, Rimmell was more flamboyant and emotional than his best friend Jack. He almost bailed from the expedition before it started, after falling madly in love with a girl aboard the boat taking them from New York to Rio.

NINA FAWCETT

Percy's wife remained a staunch defender of his expeditions (and later his reputation), despite various forced moves around England and the US and extended periods on the brink of destitution. She remained convinced her husband and son were alive for many years after their disappearance.



Fawcett (front right) and his team face starvation during an expedition to find the source of the Rio Verde river



FINAL FAREWELL

Percy Fawcett (centre) with Raleigh Rimmell (left) and one of their guides shortly before the expedition vanished.

"If with all my experience we can't make it, there's not much hope for others"

Percy Fawcett to his son Brian before departing

MATTO GROSSO.N.W.

Sketch map drawn by Fawcett
delimiting the Bolivian border
1909



A sketch map drawn by Fawcett delimiting the Bolivian border



Jack Fawcett (left) and his best friend Raleigh Rimell

"both strong as horses and keen as mustard" as Fawcett enthused, whose services were essentially free – their only fee a share of the spoils should they actually discover a city of gold at the end of the rainforest. But, even with such budget-friendly companions, the expedition needed backers, and the RGS was reluctant to splash the cash.

Savvy media man George Lynch came to the rescue, garnering sponsorship through an American press consortium by promising updates would be provided to their papers (including the *New York World* and *Los Angeles Times*) via a system of 'Indian' runners relaying reports from the explorers as they advanced through the jungle.

People were used to farewelling major expeditions and then hearing nothing for years, but this quest would be broadcast to the world in near-live fashion, and it generated much excitement. Fawcett's eccentricity and colourful history, combined with his young companions' Hollywood looks, made them perfect reality media stars, and the public was seduced by this modern search for El Dorado.

20,000

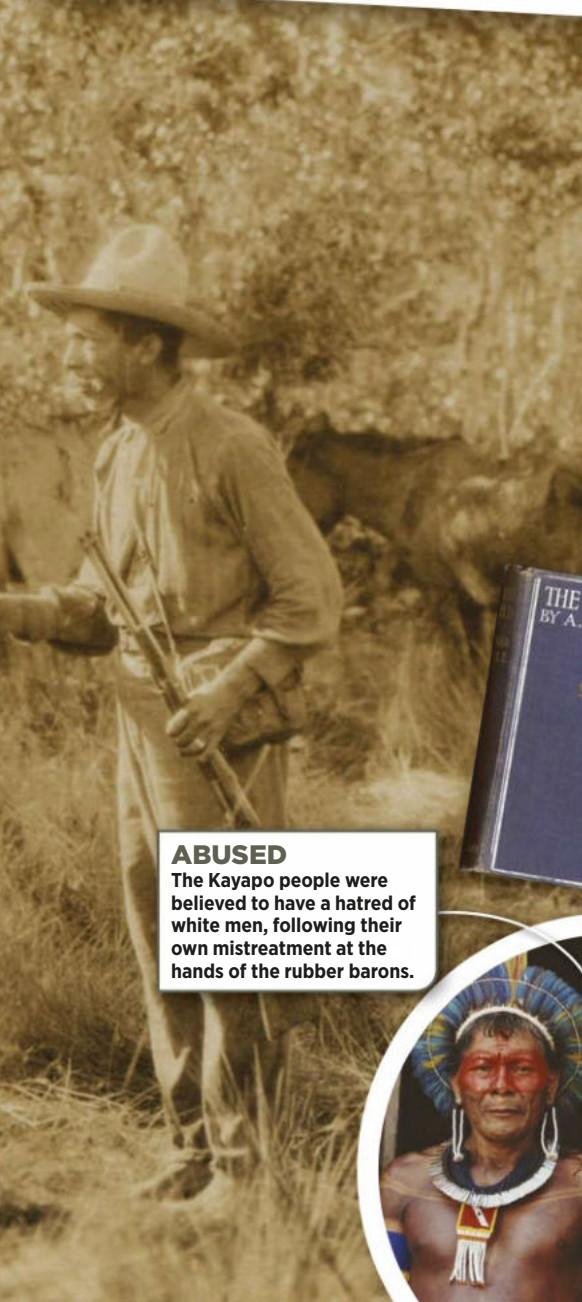
The number of applicants to a newspaper ad seeking volunteers to join a rescue expedition into the jungle to look for Fawcett

CITIES OF GOLD

Explorers and treasure hunters had been searching South America for El Dorado for centuries. From their earliest rapacious advances into the New World, Iberian conquistadors had removed hoards of gold from Mexico and the southern continent, but their thirst was insatiable and they continued to salivate over a mythical metropolis so rich the king was ritually covered in suits of powdered gold (El Dorado means 'gilded man').

Later, *bandeirantes* (Portuguese-Brazilian fortune hunters) continued the search, followed by modern explorers of Fawcett's ilk – the real-life inspiration for popular fictional figures including Indiana Jones. And not all of these escapades were fruitless. In 1911, American academic and explorer Hiram Bingham captured the world's attention with his sensational rediscovery (aided by locals) of the lost Inca citadel of Machu Picchu, high in the Peruvian Andes. There was no gold, but it was an archeological treasure trove that electrified interest in the region's people and past.

Fawcett's theories about an ancient settlement hidden in the Brazilian Amazon



ABUSED

The Kayapo people were believed to have a hatred of white men, following their own mistreatment at the hands of the rubber barons.



Jack jumped at the chance to accompany his father on one of the adventures he'd heard so much about, so long as his best mate Raleigh Rimmell came too. Here were two strapping lads,

GEOGRAPHY

Fawcett believed other Amazonian citadel seekers were looking in the wrong places – too close to major rivers – and instead planned to explore inland between the Xingu and Tapajós tributaries, where he was convinced Z lay. Many tribes that had tasted contact with the so-called civilised world were profoundly opposed to repeating the experience – having suffered slavery, torture, murder, rape, abuse and exploitation at the hands of the rubber barons who controlled the ‘black gold’ trade – and often met white intruders with lethal violence.

1 DECEMBER 1924

England – Rio de Janeiro

Percy and Jack Fawcett leave from Liverpool on 3 December, bound for New York aboard the Aquitania. Raleigh Rimmell is in America already, as is Fawcett's business partner, Lynch, who is busy boozing through the expedition kitty. After a brief NYC stop they continue together (minus Lynch) to Rio de Janeiro.

2 FEBRUARY 1925

Rio de Janeiro – Corumbá

Travelling by train, the Fawcetts and Rimmell leave Rio on 11 February. They first visit São Paulo for anti-venom supplies, before going west, into the enormous country's interior towards the Paraguay River, skirting along the Brazil-Bolivia border and arriving in Corumbá a week later.

3 23 FEBRUARY-3 MARCH 1925

Corumbá – Cuiabá

On 23 February, the party boards the Iguatemi and travels along the Paraguay, São Lourenço and Cuiabá rivers, reaching the remote outpost of Cuiabá on 3 March.

4 APRIL 1925

Cuiabá – Rio Novo

Having waited out the end of the wet season, the expedition begins in earnest on 20 April, with the party trekking across the hot cerrado. After an incident in which Fawcett senior becomes separated from the party while looking for rock art, he allows a pit stop at a remote Rio Novo ranch, home to Hermenegildo Galvão.

5 MAY 1925,

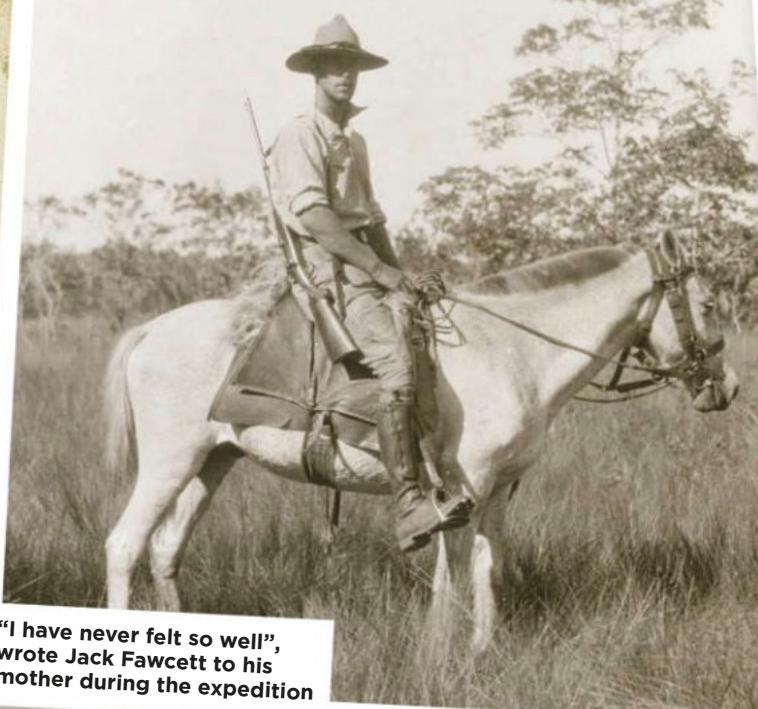
Bakairi Post

After a tough month of travel through rough terrain, the party reaches the very last outpost on the edge of the virgin Amazon jungle, a tiny government garrison.

6 29 MAY

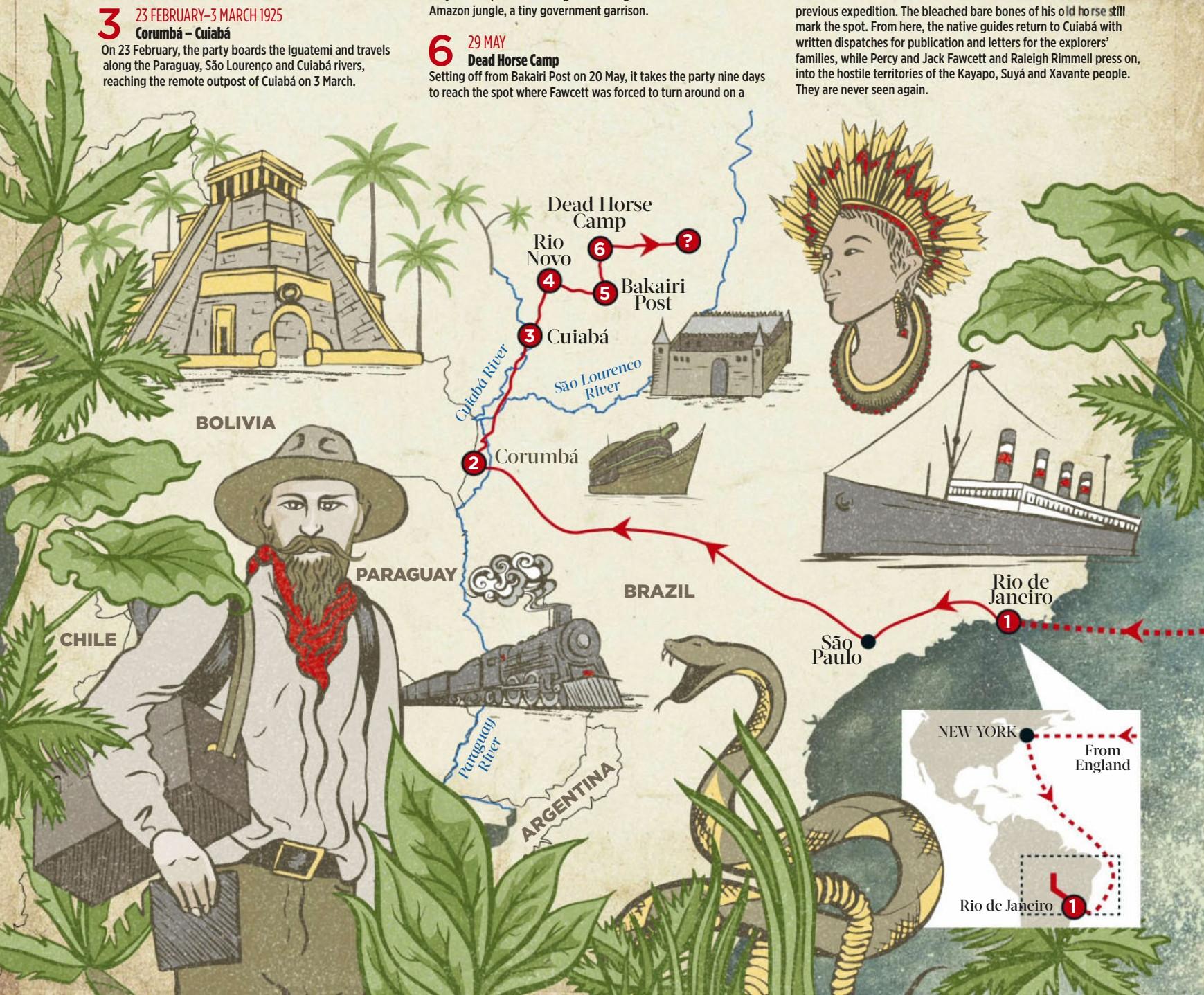
Dead Horse Camp

Setting off from Bakairi Post on 20 May, it takes the party nine days to reach the spot where Fawcett was forced to turn around on a



"I have never felt so well", wrote Jack Fawcett to his mother during the expedition

previous expedition. The bleached bare bones of his old horse still mark the spot. From here, the native guides return to Cuiabá with written dispatches for publication and letters for the explorers' families, while Percy and Jack Fawcett and Raleigh Rimmell press on, into the hostile territories of the Kayapo, Suyá and Xavante people. They are never seen again.





Charlie Hunnam plays Fawcett in the 2017 movie adaptation

formed over years, as he chanced upon unexplainable pottery shards in the darkest depths of the jungle and gained an appreciation of the complexity and size of the indigenous cultures he encountered.

While scouring forgotten documents in the recesses of Rio de Janeiro's National Library, he discovered a manuscript written by a bandeirante – possibly João da Silva Guimarães – describing the ruins of a once-great city, which the author had found in 1753. This tattered piece of paper stoked his lethal obsession and ultimately sealed his fate.

OFF THE CHART

Sailing from England to America with Jack in late 1924, Fawcett exuded confidence, yet inwardly he was wracked by paranoia. What if his rivals beat him to Z? The rich American explorer Dr Alexander Hamilton Rice, with a light aircraft at his disposal, and the native Brazilian Cândido Mariano da Silva Rondon, who worked for government and had guided Theodore Roosevelt along the Amazonian River of Doubt, both had ambitions in the area. To muddy his tracks and conceal clues, the cagey colonel concocted a code for writing down grid references and kept his exact route top secret.

The Fawcetts met Rimmell in New York, where they discovered Lynch had blown a fifth of their expedition fund on illegal

100

Estimated number of people who died looking for Fawcett after his disappearance.

booze and prostitutes in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. Fortunately, millionaire oil magnet JD Rockefeller Jr had read about their quest, and replenished the kitty. Lynch was dispatched to London in disgrace, and the explorers continued by boat to Rio de Janeiro.

By February 1925, the party was in São Paulo, visiting a snakefarm to pick up a load of anti-venom serum. From here they travelled by train, heading west towards the Paraguay River along the Brazil-Bolivia border, to Corumbá. Aboard the Iguatemi, the party then cruised the Paraguay, São Lourenço and Cuiabá rivers to reach the outpost of Cuiabá, which Rimmell described as a "God forsaken hole... best seen with eyes closed". Here, they bought provisions and pack animals, and impatiently waited for the dry season.

When Fawcett judged the time was right, they set off. Several native guides acted as porters for the first, easiest section of the expedition, before returning to Cuiabá with the promised dispatches for the newspapers.

Jack Fawcett and Rimmell's first taste of



Fawcett's younger son Brian inspects bones believed to be his father's, found in the Amazon

GET HOOKED

READ

The Lost City of Z by David Grann, a lively read detailing the backstory to the 1925 expedition, and subsequent attempts to locate the explorers.

WATCH

A film version of David Grann's *The Lost City of Z*, starring Charlie Hunnam, Sienna Miller and Tom Holland, will be released in April 2017.

TURN THE PAGE FOR 10 MORE OF HISTORY'S MOST ELUSIVE LOST CITIES

the jungle was crossing the cerrado, dry and comparatively easy terrain, but it brought home how tough the trip was going to be. Fawcett senior drove them through savage heat at an unforgiving pace, covering up to 15 miles a day, and the young men had a brutal introduction to the Amazon's insects.

Rimmell's foot became infected from bites, he rapidly lost weight and his ardour for the adventure began cooling. Jack, however, demonstrated a similar constitution to his father, almost reveling in the adversity.

By the banks of the Manso River, Fawcett forged ahead and the party was separated overnight, leaving the boys fearful that their leader had been captured or killed by Kayapo Indians. They were reunited the next morning, however, and Fawcett subsequently consented to several days rest at the super-remote Rio Novo ranch of Hermenegildo Galvão, an infamously brutal cattle farmer who lived deep in the forest.

A month after leaving Cuiabá, they reached Bakairi Post, a tiny government garrison on the very edge of the known map. Here, the excited younger men met their first true tribespeople, even engaging in a singing session with them using a ukulele they'd brought along.

On 20 May, the day after Jack turned 22, the men left the last hint of civilization. Nine grueling days later, they reached Dead Horse Camp, where Fawcett had been forced to shoot his ailing pack animal and retreat on a previous expedition. From here they entered utterly unexplored territory, heading towards the River of Death. This region was home to tribes such as the Kayapo, Suyá and Xavante, who harboured

a violent hatred of intruding white men after their murderous mistreatment at the hands of rubber barons and soldiers, and the suffering they'd endured as epidemics of disease devastated their societies following first contact.

The guides would go no further, and they began heading back to Cuiabá with expedition reports and letters for loved ones. Percy Fawcett wrote to his wife, and Jack's mother, Nina: "You need have no fear of failure." The three men were never seen again. ☀

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

In the 90 years since they disappeared, dozens of expeditions have ventured into the jungle attempting to discover the fate of the Fawcetts and Rimmell. Many went missing themselves. Various gory stories and far-fetched survival yarns have emerged, including claims that the explorers found Z and disappeared through a portal into another dimension. In life, Fawcett experimented with mysticism, and in absentia he has acquired a cult-like following. Years after they vanished, an indigenous fair-skinned boy was presented and paraded as Jack's son, before Nina pointed out he was simply an albino. In all probability, the men were killed

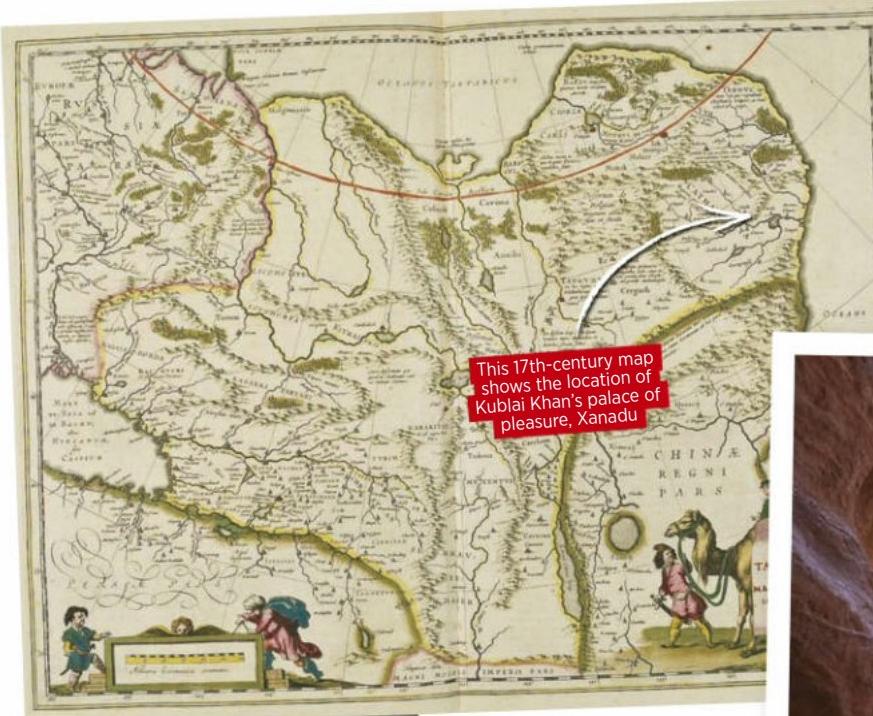
by a hostile tribe or simply succumbed to one of the Amazon's innumerable dangers. In an ironic twist, though, it now appears that Fawcett had already found his lost city without realising it. Unearthed by anthropologist Michael Heckenberger, Kuhikugu is a sprawling archaeological site in remote Mato Grosso, near the Xingu River, which evidence (including the pottery Fawcett puzzled over) suggests once played home to an enormous and sophisticated civilisation. It's no Machu Picchu-style citadel, but around 50,000 people lived here, before the arrival of Europeans heralded a disease apocalypse.

Lost cities

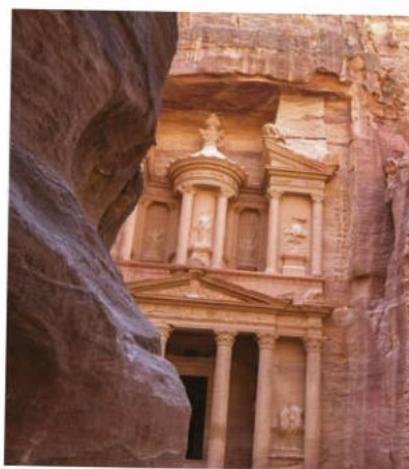
Some are swallowed by sea, some surrender to the jungle, and others simply sink beneath the soil...



Tikal has been especially popular since its role as an alien civilisation in *Star Wars*



This 17th-century map shows the location of Kublai Khan's palace of pleasure, Xanadu



This picture-perfect building is Al-Khazneh (The Treasury) at Petra

XANADU

CHINA

Kublai Khan's hedonistic summer capital, Xanadu, was popularised by Samuel Taylor Coleridge's iconic poem, *Kubla Khan*, in which he describes the city's dramatic destruction. It was home to almost 100,000 citizens until the invading Chinese attacked it. Visited by Marco Polo in 1275, the city rapidly deteriorated. All that remains are a few walls, but the square boundaries are easily visible from the air.



ALAMY XI, GETTY X9, TOPFOTO XI

GEDI

KENYA

The medieval Swahili city of Gedi lies in deep, verdant forests, but for an unknown reason, its inhabitants abandoned the city. Feared by superstitious locals, it was first excavated by westerners in the 20th century. Technologically advanced, the Ming pottery, Venetian glassware and even flushing toilets found at the site prove that Africa was not as far behind the rest of the world as colonialists suggested.



PETRA

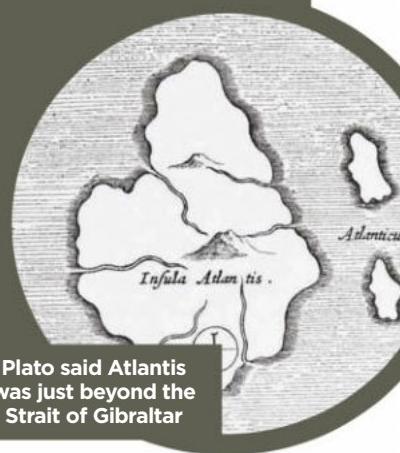
JORDAN

Fifth-century-BC Petra is a desert jewel. A rock-cut city built by the Arabs, it has beautifully intricate buildings and tombs. During the Roman era, the city declined, falling out of history after an earthquake and the Muslim conquest. The fascinating city remained unknown to Europeans until 1812, when a Swiss explorer accidentally found it on his way to sacrificing a goat.

ATLANTIS

UNKNOWN

Perhaps the most famous lost city, historians are still debating whether it was real or a figment of Plato's imagination. The kingdom of Atlantis was usually bad news, since it was a malevolent naval power, but the gods eventually tired of it and sank it under the sea. Theories on its location have ranged from Dogger Bank in the North Sea to the Greek island of Santorini.



Plato said Atlantis was just beyond the Strait of Gibraltar



TIKAL GUATEMALA

One of the best-known Maya cities was, until recently, covered by jungle. Construction began in the fourth century BC, and it features pyramids and evidence of traditional rituals. Tikal was abandoned in the ninth century due to agricultural failure. Though locals knew about the ruins, archaeologists did not discover them until the mid-19th century.



Caral has a total of 19 temples, in a 35-square-mile area

CARAL PERU

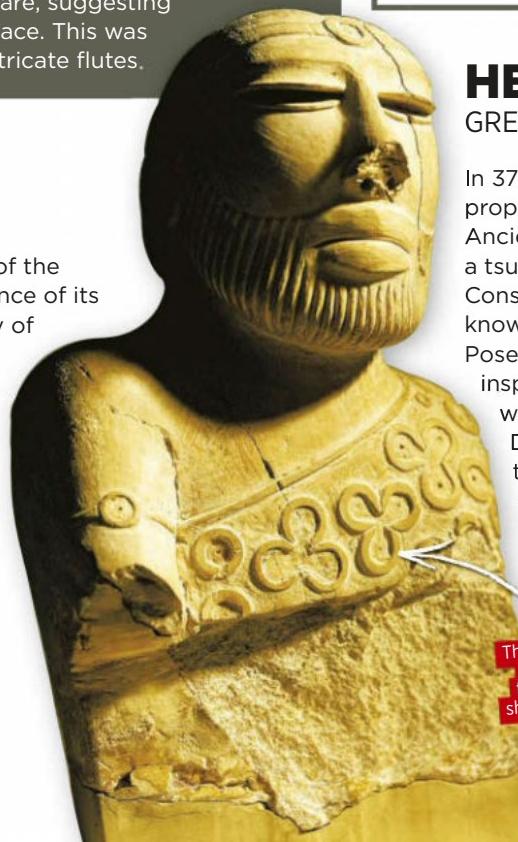
Arguably the oldest city in the Americas, Caral is at least as old as the Pyramids of Giza. It was originally mistaken for natural formations, but was discovered in 1948 lying perfectly preserved in the Peruvian desert.

However, it received surprisingly little attention, as there were no valuables. Unlike other ancient cities, Caral has no evidence of warfare, suggesting it was a peaceful and once happy place. This was supported by the discovery of 32 intricate flutes.

MOHENJO-DARO

PAKISTAN

The Indus Valley civilisation was one of the world's earliest, but not a lot of evidence of its existence remains. The 1922 discovery of Mohenjo-daro, built in 2500 BC, was a huge breakthrough. Buried under the sands, the discovery of the distinctive Buddhist stupa helped Indian archaeologists unearth the site. Recently, it has been determined that most of the Bronze Age city is yet to be revealed. A gigantic bath was found at Mohenjo-daro, suggesting its inhabitants were very hygienic. In Pakistan, the site is of such national importance that it features on the 20 rupee note.

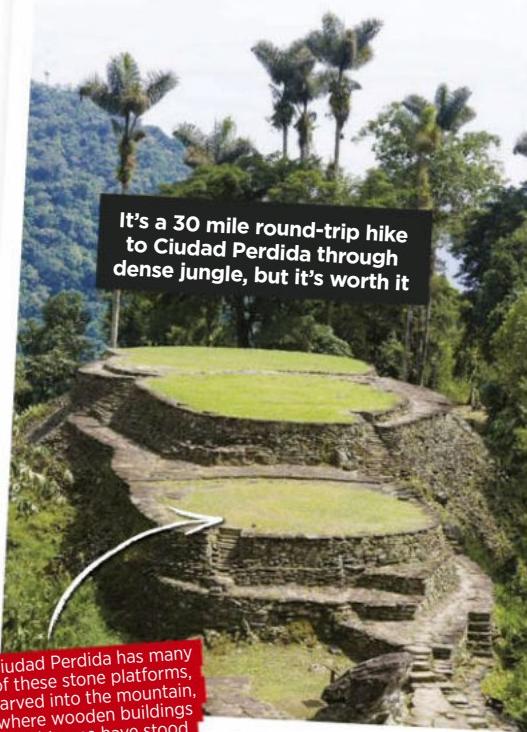


This sculpture, known as the Priest-King, was found in 1927. Studies show that he once had a colourful red cloak

CIUDAD PERDIDA COLOMBIA

Literally meaning 'lost city', this tribal settlement is 650 years older than Machu Picchu. It was once home to thousands of people and was probably abandoned during the Spanish Conquest. Rediscovered in 1972 by local treasure looters, archaeologists became suspicious when new items started appearing on the black market, which led to the mammoth discovery. Keen explorers can now climb up the 1,200 steps to the entrance.

It's a 30 mile round-trip hike to Ciudad Perdida through dense jungle, but it's worth it



Ciudad Perdida has many of these stone platforms, carved into the mountain, where wooden buildings would once have stood

TIMGAD ALGERIA

This Roman city under the sands is a fascinating find. As the town was designed to be a bastion against the local Berbers, the streets follow a rigid grid pattern, not unlike modern cities such as New York. When the city was sacked by the Arabs in the eighth century, its inhabitants left, and over time the arid soil covered the ruins – protecting them from the elements. It was eventually rediscovered in 1881.



HELIKE GREECE

In 373 BC, a tragedy of epic proportions befell this Ancient Greek town when a tsunami swallowed it. Considering the town was known for its worship of Poseidon, the irony is bitter. An inspiration for Atlantis, the site was lost for thousands of years. Dora Katsonopoulou realised that it was under a silted-up lagoon, not the sea, and found Heliike in 2001.



A copper coin from Heliike showing the head of Poseidon

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

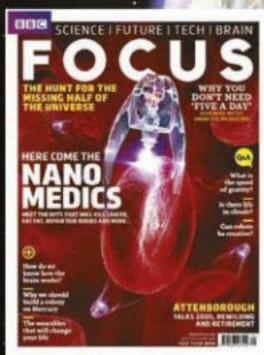
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Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER

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• **WHY DO WE SAY...** p82 • **WHAT IS IT?** p87

OUR EXPERTS

EMILY BRAND

Social historian, genealogist and author of *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (2013)



ADAM JACOT DE BOINOD

Author and journalist, worked on series one of the BBC panel game QI



GREG JENNER

Consultant for BBC's *Horrible Histories* series and author of *A Million Years in a Day* (2015)



JULIAN HUMPHREYS

Development Officer for The Battlefields Trust and author



SANDRA LAWRENCE

Writer and columnist, with a specialist interest in British heritage subjects



MILES RUSSELL

Author and senior lecturer in prehistoric and Roman archaeology at Bournemouth University



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DRIVING SEAT

Edwardian cars were not designed for women. This 1911 image shows the driver dwarfed by the wheel

AT THE HELM
Dorothy Levitt was a pioneering feminist as well as an ace at the wheel



Who were the first female drivers?

Although they were a minority in the early days of motoring, women had a big impact on driving. Men frequently attempted to limit or prohibit female drivers, and often ridiculed their driving ability, but that didn't stop the emergence of a number of famous female motorists.

Edwardian women were fortunate to have a champion in Dorothy Levitt, a record-breaking competitive driver and motoring writer who counted Queen Alexandra among her pupils.

In 1909, she assured readers that one needn't look "hideous" or feel anxious in a car, recommending

storing a powder-puff, soothing supplies of chocolate and a small Colt automatic handgun in a little drawer under the seat.

She also effectively invented the rear view mirror with her suggestion to hold aloft "a little hand-mirror" in order to see what was behind. EB

DID YOU KNOW?
WIPE OUT
The first windshield wiper was invented by a woman. Mary Anderson was granted a patent in 1903 and when it expired, her design became the standard

17 million
The total number of deaths in World War I

CULTURE CLUB
Wealthy gentlemen would visit Europe's finest galleries



What places did the 'Grand Tour' include?

The cherry atop a classical education, the Grand Tour was a rite of passage for the 18th-century gentleman, which exposed travellers to the artistic masterpieces, ancient architectural marvels and social delights that Europe had to offer. There was no set itinerary, and the trip inevitably depended upon budget. Most, however, began by taking in the fashionable society of Paris. From there, some visited the Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany or Spain, but all roads ultimately led to Rome. The difficult trip across the Alps would have been a sobering experience, and Italy – with its great Renaissance treasures and ancient ruins – was essential. Most popular were Venice, Florence, Rome and Naples, where art collections were plundered for souvenirs. In the later 18th century, many tours included the newly discovered archaeological sites of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The whole trip usually lasted for at least two years. EB



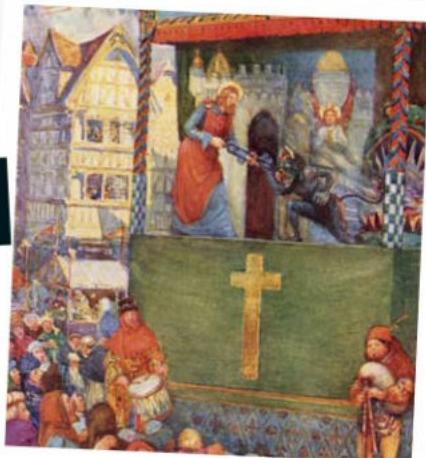
Why didn't the "war to end all wars" **end all wars**?

Many hoped that the unprecedented hatred of the Great War would, as HG Wells had noted in 1914, prove to be "the war that will end war", it wasn't. The causes of renewed conflict were varied, although the humiliating conditions imposed upon Germany in the Treaty of Versailles, especially with regard to loss of territory and heavy war reparations,

can be considered a major factor. That the Treaty would not bring stability to the world was noted at the time, Brigadier General Wavell commenting: "After 'the war to end war' they seem to have been pretty successful in Paris at making a 'Peace to end Peace'". MR

WHY DO WE SAY NEVER LOOK A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH

One of the methods of judging a horse's age is to inspect its teeth and condition. However, anyone who is given a horse as a gift should not inspect its teeth before accepting it or, at least, not in the presence of the giver.



SHOW OF DEVOTION
Spectators eagerly watch this play with obvious Christian overtones

WHAT CONNECTS...

THE BATTLE OF BLENHEIM AND A STICK OF CELERY?



1 The Duke of Marlborough famously won the Battle of Blenheim. One of the prisoners taken was the French Marshal Tallard.

2 Tallard was then brought back to England and sent to Nottingham where he lived in some comfort in Newdigate House.

3 Tallard soon became a popular resident in the town, with his soirees and dinners a true highlight of Nottingham's social scene.

4 He also introduced the English to eating celery, which was popular in France but unknown as a food on this side of the Channel.

WHAT WAS SO MYSTERIOUS ABOUT MEDIEVAL MYSTERY PLAYS?

Despite their name, mystery plays weren't actually whodunnits. They were a series of short plays based on stories from the Bible. Performed in a number of prominent medieval towns and cities – including York, Chester and Wakefield – their name comes from the fact that they were put on by the 'mystery', which was the medieval name for the members of a trade or craft guild. The plays were often performed on wagons, which were wheeled from place to place, following a traditional route. JH

IN A NUTSHELL

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The monarchy's top advisory board has a long history and still meets every month



What is a privy council?

Historically, in the UK, the Privy Council is a formal body of advisers to the British sovereign who guide the monarch on the exercise of their royal duties. Members are appointed by the monarch; today, it is mainly comprised of senior politicians, while the archbishops of York and Canterbury and the Bishop of London become members automatically upon their appointments.

What are its origins?

The first political institution known to advise a British monarch was the Witenagemot ('meeting of wise men'), which was made up of Anglo-Saxon noblemen and existed from the 7th to the 11th century. They were tasked with offering advice to the Anglo-Saxon kings. After the Norman Conquest of 1066, a council known as *curia regis* - 'royal council' or 'king's court' - conducted much of England's state business, replacing the former Witenagemot. The curia regis met on special occasions, or when it was summoned by the king, and was comprised of high-ranking officials and land-owning

ecclesiastics. The term 'privy' was not actually applied to the council until the 15th century.

Is there an initiation ceremony?

New members of the Privy Council still take an oath. Before 1998, when it officially became public, it was considered criminal, and possibly treasonous, to reveal said oath. A form of today's oath dates back to 1570 and sees members swear to be a "true and faithful servant" to the Crown, to "bear faith and allegiance" to the monarch's "majesty" and to "keep secret all matters committed and revealed unto you..."



TAKE MY ADVICE

ABOVE: Henry VIII and his council of 40 men
RIGHT: Queen Elizabeth II with her Privy Council, including Charles, 1981

matters of war and peace. They were also used by the monarch as a way of bypassing parliament and the courts. In 1540, Henry VIII's Privy Council included men such as Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk and President of the Privy Council, Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellor and Sir Richard Rich, the King's solicitor. While Parliament during the Tudor and Elizabethan periods was



a Council of State, which was later known as the Protector's Privy Council, in 1649, following the execution of Charles I. Comprised of 13-21 men, elected by parliament to advise Cromwell, the Council sat until 1660, when Charles II was restored to the throne. He reinstated the Privy Council, albeit much smaller than its Tudor cousin.

The development of constitutional monarchy during the 18th and 19th centuries, i.e. a monarchy restricted by laws and which shares its power with government, saw the role of the Privy Council change to an administrative link between monarch and government with limited functions. Today, some 650 people sit on the Privy Council including current and former prime ministers, Prince Charles and Prince Philip. Instead of sitting daily, it meets about once a month, presided over by the Queen.

"The Privy Council managed parliament itself, using it as a weapon"

When in history was it most influential?

The Privy Council probably reached the peak of its influence during the 16th and 17th centuries, when up to 40 men could be counted among its ranks, advising Henry VIII on

an intermittent body, the Privy Council met every day by the end of Elizabeth I's reign. Indeed, the Privy Council managed parliament itself, often using it as a weapon to help influence the decisions of the sovereign.

During the so-called 'personal rule' of Charles I – the 11-year period between 1629-40, when the monarch ruled without summoning Parliament once – the Privy Council, in parliament's absence, had the power to issue and enforce law and order.

How has its role and powers changed?

During the Civil Wars, the Privy Council (together with the monarchy and House of Lords) was abolished by Oliver Cromwell. Instead, he appointed

Have any monarchs ever ignored the advice of their privy council?

The last monarch to refuse an order of the Privy Council was Queen Anne in March 1708. She withheld royal assent on the Scottish Militia Bill, fearing that the proposed Scottish troops would be disloyal to her.

ALL EARS

The Witenagemot surrounds an Anglo-Saxon king





HOW DID THEY DO THAT?

HITLER'S BUNKER

This subterranean labyrinth was the Nazis' last refuge



This bunker under the former Reich Chancellery served as the final headquarters of the Third Reich, and the last residence of Adolf Hitler. He hid here from 16 January 1945, following the Soviet invasion of Germany, and was joined by Eva Braun and Joseph Goebbels in April. On 30 April, following news of Berlin's imminent surrender, Hitler and Braun committed suicide.

A REFUGE UNDERGROUND

Hitler's bunker was divided into two sections. The first section, the Vorbunker, had been built in 1936. It was 6.4 metres underground, and was designed to hold various administrative staff. The second section – the Führerbunker – was finished in 1943. It lay nine metres below the surface and contained the rooms of Adolf Hitler, Eva Braun, Joseph Goebbels and their entourage.

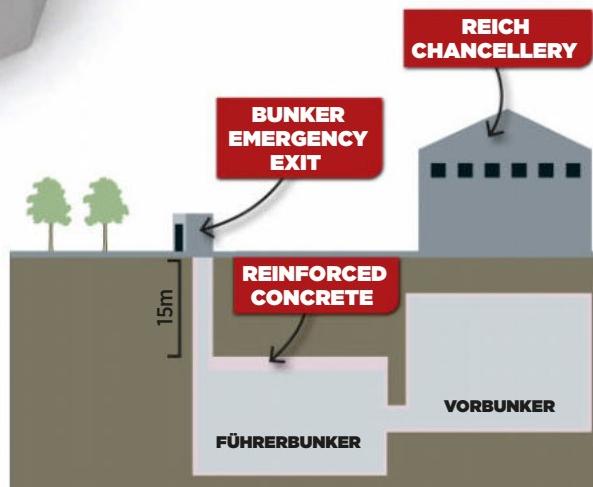
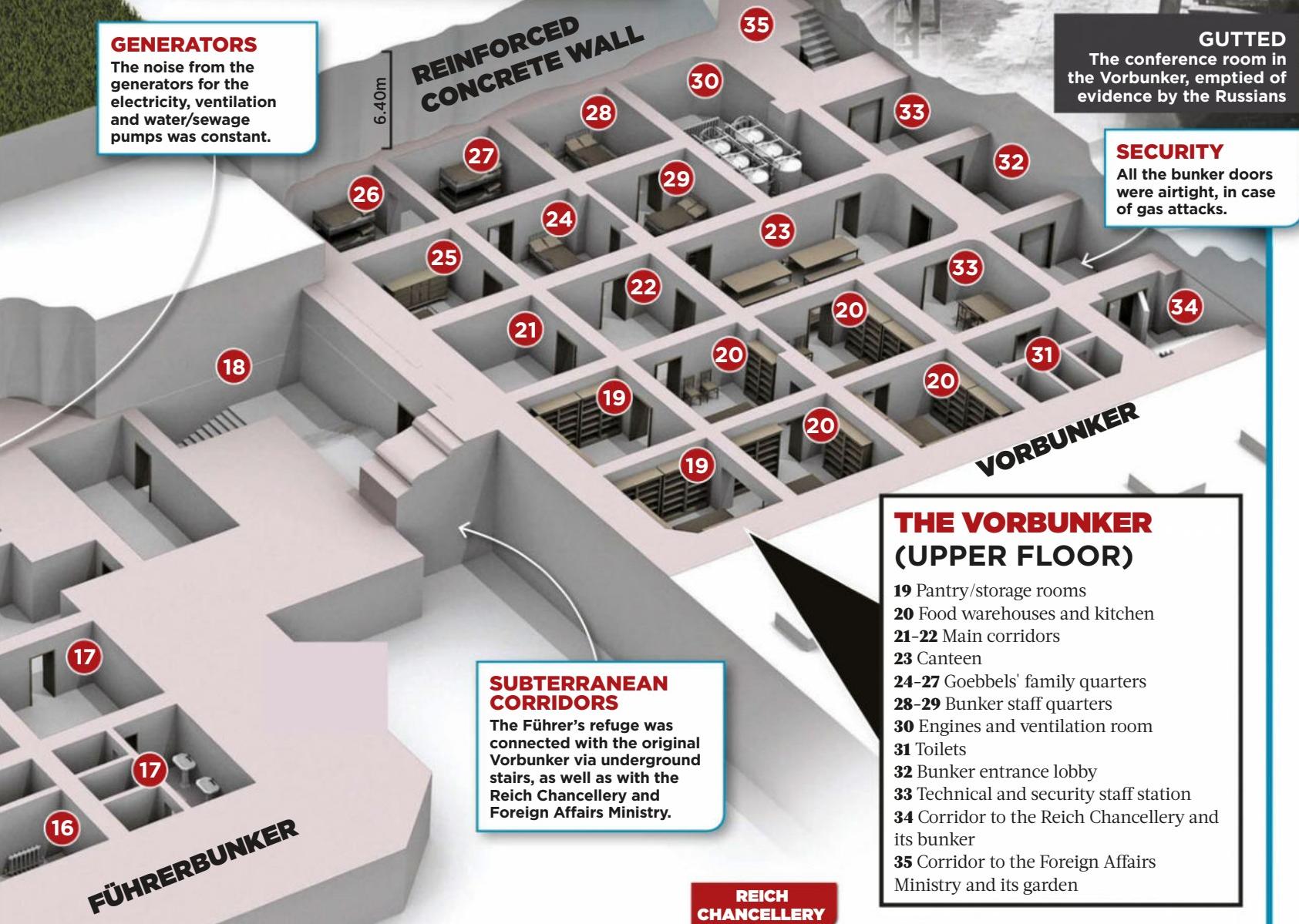
THE FÜHRERBUNKER (LOWER FLOOR)

- 1-2 Hitler's doctors' quarters
- 3 Goebbels' office and bedroom
- 4 Secretary's bedroom
- 5-6 Telephone switchboard
- 7 Heating, ventilation and electrical generators
- 8-9 Corridor and conference room
- 10 Hitler's pets' and bodyguard's rooms
- 11 Map and conference room
- 12 Hitler's office
- 13 Eva Braun's dressing and bedroom
- 14 Hitler's bedroom
- 15 Hitler's sitting room
- 16 Hitler's bathroom and wardrobe
- 17 Bathrooms and toilets
- 18 Stairs to the Vorbunker
- 36 Stairs to reinforced concrete tower, ventilation and emergency exit
- 37 Reich Chancellery garden exit
- 38 Unfinished reinforced concrete tower





DESTROYED
The Chancellery and bunker rear entrance after the war



THE DEATHS IN THE BUNKER

- Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun
(committed suicide 30 April 1945)
- Helga, Hildegard, Helmut, Holdine, Hedwig and Heidrun Goebbels (poisoned by their parents 1 May 1945)
- Joseph and Magda Goebbels
(committed suicide 1 May 1945)
- General Franz Schäuble
(committed suicide 1 May 1945)
- General Hans Krebs
(committed suicide 2 May 1945)
- General Wilhelm Burgdorf
(committed suicide 2 May 1945)

WE ATE WHAT!?

DUCK IN BLOOD SAUCE

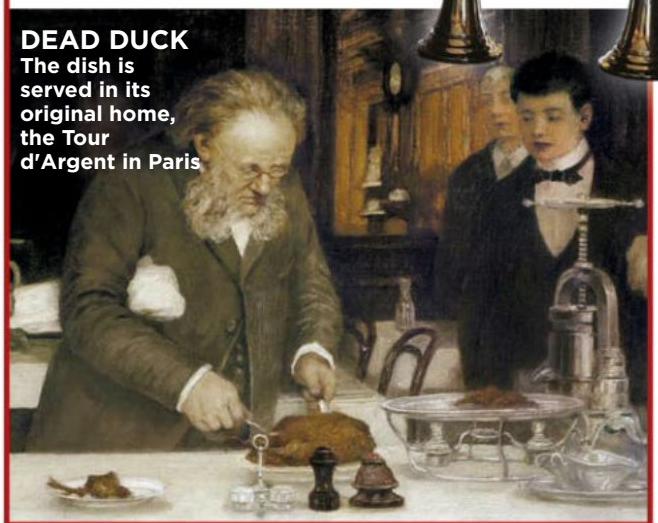
 No Edwardian country house kitchen was complete without a duck press. A fancy contraption with a large screw and a spout at the bottom, it created the gravy for a recipe invented by 19th-century French chef Mechenet.

The duck's neck would be wrung, not cut, to prevent loss of fluid. The duck would be partially roasted, while the liver, heart and other giblets were ground up. The breast and leg meat was removed, and the rest of the bird squashed in the press. The screw was turned to extract the juices, blood and bone marrow. This was done in front of guests, hence the elaborate presses. Bon appetit! SL



DEAD DUCK

The dish is served in its original home, the Tour d'Argent in Paris



MYTH BUSTING

Who said "Let them eat cake"?

 Certainly not Marie Antoinette. It's often claimed that the wife of French king Louis XVI, said it when she was told that the French poor had no bread to eat. It's usually seen as proof of her ignorance of their plight, but in fact there's no firm evidence whatsoever to link her or indeed anyone else with the saying.

In 1767, the philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau wrote that he "recollected the thoughtless saying of a great princess, who, on being informed that the country people had no bread, replied, 'Then let them eat brioche!'" But since Marie Antoinette didn't arrive in France until 1770, he can't have been thinking of her. Louis XVIII later attributed the saying to Marie-Therese, the wife of Louis XIV, and she may well have been the 'great princess' that Rousseau had in mind. JH

11,560

The length of reign (in days) of Pius IX, the longest-reigning pope

ILL ADVISED
Pope Urban VII was nominated for his good health, but then fell sick and died

WHICH POPE HAD THE SHORTEST REIGN?

 The shortest reign of any pope was the 13 days achieved by Urban VII in September 1590. Urban was born Giovanni Castagna, son of a noble Roman family. After some years in papal employment, he was sent to Spain as Archibishop of Rossano to be *papal nuncio* (ambassador) to the Spanish monarch. He returned to Rome in 1572 and rose to become a cardinal in 1583.

At the conclave that met to choose a successor to Sixtus V, the cardinals

wanted a man who could perform the delicate balancing act of reforming the Catholic Church without alienating those powerful rulers who had remained true to Rome during the Protestant Reformation.

They chose Castagna for his contacts in Spain, diplomatic tact and - ironically - famously good health. His first act was to ban tobacco-smoking in church, but within 24 hours he had fallen sick with the malaria that would then kill him. RM

DID YOU KNOW?

DRIVEN CRAZY
John Paul II asked the press to avoid the word 'papemobile' as he thought it was undignified, but his wishes were widely ignored

BAD RAP
Marie might have been extravagant, but she wasn't as ignorant as we think



Architect and astronomer, this Englishman's talents knew no limits



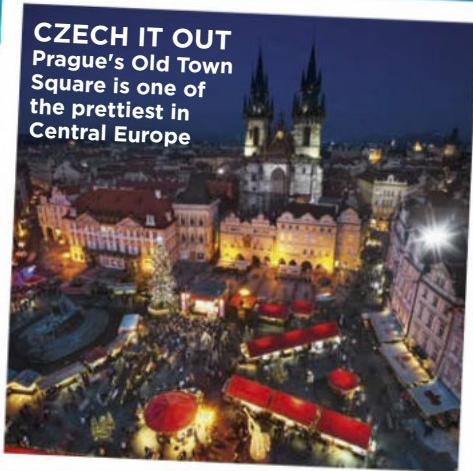
Why do towns have squares?

TOWN SQUARE Town squares, not unlike their smaller cousins, village greens, were traditionally a central area at the heart of a community used for gatherings, celebrations, rallies and public meetings.

Ancient Greek agorae and Ancient Roman forums were found in the middle of cities or, if they were ports, near the harbour, and, unlike village greens, paved, for use by the masses. They were sometimes surrounded by shops, sometimes major public buildings, but usually beautifully laid out with fountains and statues as a source of civic pride.

Medieval towns often held markets in the square, but by Renaissance times they were increasingly formal areas, especially in the larger cities who relegated markets (particularly smelly ones like butchers and fishmongers) to separate areas.

Town squares are still used for their original purpose, including political rallies, concerts and, of course, markets. SL



WHAT IS IT?

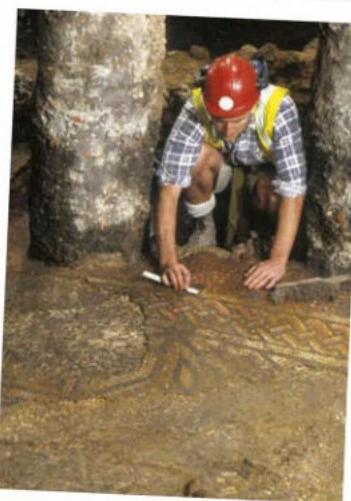
IT WAS INVENTED BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, BUT FELL OUT OF POPULARITY IN THE 19TH CENTURY FOR ALLEGEDLY MAKING ITS USERS GO MAD



WHY IS IT THAT THE SOIL LEVEL CHANGES OVER TIME?

DIGGING DEEP?
Ancient remains may be only centimetres below the surface

Archaeologically speaking, soil levels can vary dramatically from place to place depending upon the specific nature and duration of human occupation. In towns such as London, where continuous forms of settlement can stretch back over thousands of years, rubbish levels rise while houses are built over the remains of earlier habitations and road surfaces re-laid. Over a matter of a few generations, the surface upon which people live and work can rise dramatically but imperceptibly to the casual observer. Hence, when the foundations of a new tower block are excavated, Roman or Early Medieval floors can be metres below the present ground level. In the countryside, the opposite occurs, ploughing and other forms of agricultural attrition gradually eroding the landscape so that settlements dating back more than 5,000 years may be only centimetres below the present surface. MR



NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS

Do you want to know more about the Witenagemot? Are you blown away by Hitler's bunker? Send us your comments!

@Historyrevmag#askhistrevmag

www.facebook.com/HistoryRevealed

editor@historyrevealed.com

ANSWERS: Hidden Historicals
SUCK Wrist Hoe Fur Wren (Sir Christopher Wren)
What is it?
A glass harpsichord
A glass harpsichordica, a musical instrument inspired by the sound made by water in a glass



Want to enjoy more history? Our monthly guide to activities and resources is a great place to start

HERE & NOW

BRITAIN'S TREASURES p90 • BOOKS p92

ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...

EXHIBITION

Becoming Henry Moore

Henry Moore Foundation, Hertfordshire,
Starts 14 April www.bit.ly/2m1ASbx

To celebrate the foundation's 40th year, a new exhibition focusing on the formative years of its namesake, sculptor Henry Moore, will be available to view in their recently redeveloped studios and gardens. While exploring his life between 1914 and 1930, you'll find out how he took advantage of the opportunities open to young men after World War I.



Henry Moore poses with his sculpture, *Reclining Figure*

FAR LEFT:

Henry Moore's provocative 1922 sketch, *Nude Girl, One Arm Raised*

LEFT: *Fish* by John Skeaping, one of Moore's influences



EVENT

Mayday Bank Holiday

St. Fagan's National History Museum, 29 April - 1 May
www.bit.ly/2I0160y

Head to Wales this bank holiday for a celebration of summer fun. Participate in ancient Celtic traditions and enjoy the classic raising of the maypole! There's something for all ages here, from traditional games to a farmer's market. Hopefully the weather will reflect the sunny mood of the day...

The raising of the maypole is a highlight of the day

TO BUY

'Shot into Space' Animal Pioneers glasses

£14.95 www.bit.ly/2IpuYVc

These shot glasses, featuring the stories of outer space's famous mammal visitors, are sure to liven up any party. Drink to Laika, Able and Baker, Félicette, and many others. Each glass features a lovely image of the astronaut animal, along with some fun facts about them.



Hear the story of Emily Broughton Williams, a first-class passenger on *Titanic*



EVENT

First Class on *Titanic*

Merseyside Maritime Museum, 9 April, www.bit.ly/2mVwEWA

This performance, named 'The Night the Lights Went Out', features a young woman - Emily Broughton Williams - who travelled in first class that fateful night. Hear her account of the opulent life aboard the ship, which was the grandest of its time. Then listen as she recalls the horror of the sinking, and how she escaped the frosty waters of the Atlantic. Experts will also be on hand to educate visitors about the ship.

EVENT

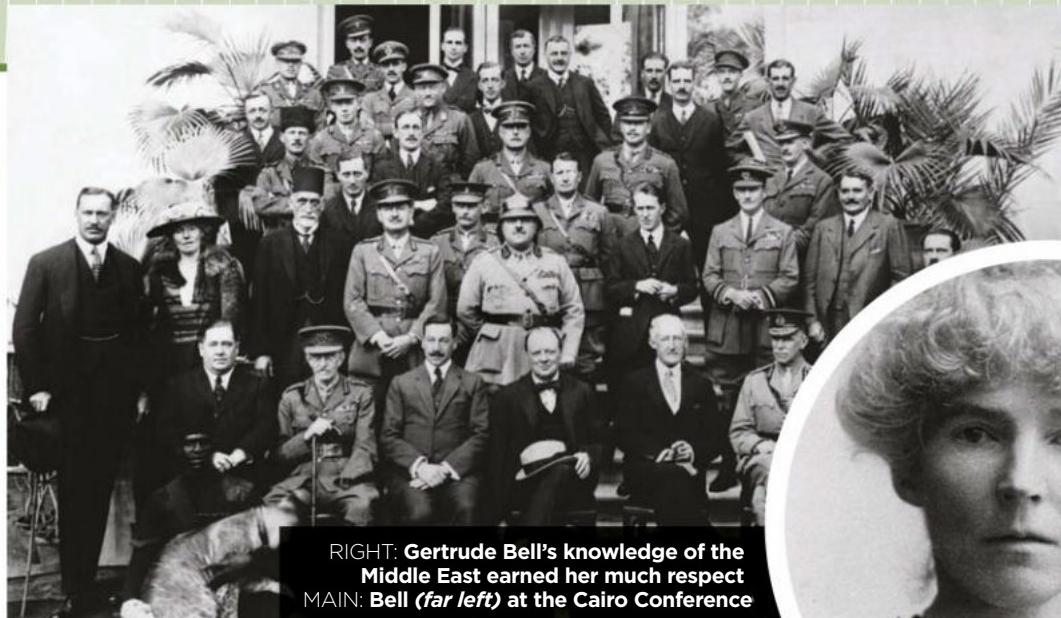
Bard's Birthday Bash

Stratford-upon-Avon, 21-23 April
www.bit.ly/2kQrtmV

Visit Shakespeare's hometown to celebrate the anniversary of his life (and death). Enjoy 16th-century music, pageants, parades and of course some performances written by the man himself. This year, a brand new event - the Bard's Night - comes to town. This black-tie dinner and show features modern takes on old dishes, all in aid of charity.



The tradition of celebrating Shakespeare's birth and death days dates back 200 years



RIGHT: Gertrude Bell's knowledge of the Middle East earned her much respect
MAIN: Bell (far left) at the Cairo Conference



FILM

Letters from Baghdad

In selected cinemas from 21 April, www.lettersfrombaghdadthemovie.com

Often dubbed the 'female Lawrence of Arabia', an exciting new documentary film about British spy Gertrude Bell comes to the big screen. Starring Tilda Swinton as the voice of this enigmatic woman, the viewer

is taken on a journey through her private diaries, letters and documents - revealing more about British involvement in the Middle East than textbooks ever could.

EVENT

The Battle of Waterloo

Ickworth House, Suffolk, 8-9 April
www.bit.ly/2kws4OM

Join the 95th Rifles and other regiments to face off against Napoleon. The famous event attracts thousands of visitors, and this year is its 15th anniversary. Historical re-enactors will host living history exhibits, including training grounds, battle scenes and even an accurate simulation of army camp surgery. Kids can be trained up as Wellington's soldiers, but will they triumph on the day?

Grab your muskets and join the 95th Rifles for a day of battle re-enactment



► ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- For Freedom Alone, Arbroath Abbey, 8-9 April. Visit the historic Abbey to uncover the history of Scottish Independence in the 12th century. <http://bit.ly/2kwBrOc>
- Vintage Bus Rally, Ulster Folk and Transport Museum, 22 April. Attend this annual event to see some vintage vehicles, from the 1930s until today. <http://bit.ly/2ms8Jhb>

FLOAT YOUR BOAT

The dry dock is adjacent to Bristol's unique 'floating harbour', which means that it is not affected by tides



WIND POWER

The masts played an important role. Although the ship was equipped with a **1000-horsepower engine**, the sails enabled less fuel to be used, reducing costs



BRITAIN'S TREASURES...

SS GREAT BRITAIN

Bristol, England

Come aboard the innovative Victorian iron steamship, masterminded by the great engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel

GETTING THERE:

The ship is easily accessible by car from Bristol city centre – just follow the signs for SS Great Britain. Alternatively, it's a half-hour walk from Temple Meads station.



TIMES AND PRICES:

£14 per adult, £8 per child. Open every day from 10am to 4:30pm in winter and 5:30pm in summer.

FIND OUT MORE:

Call 0117 926 0680 or visit www.ssgreatbritain.org

The year was 1843, and Bristol was bursting with excitement. The engineer of the age, Brunel, watched as the crowds thronged to see his latest creation – the SS Great Britain. It was truly the first of its kind – combining new inventions such as the iron hull and screw propeller. She was also the largest ship in the world. Even Prince Albert had come to witness the event for himself. Brunel, meanwhile, was nervous – he had staked his reputation on the new design. The ship's construction was

massively over budget, and he was concerned that his company would never recoup the costs.

The Great Britain sailed to New York in two weeks, with her maiden voyage taking place in 1845. But the ship was never full, which worried the shareholders. Despite costly improvements, passenger numbers never increased. In 1846, she ran aground off Northern Ireland, and remained there for nearly a year. Locals flocked to see the stricken ship and she became something of a tourist attraction.

By this point, the Great Britain's owners had grown tired of the financial burden. They unceremoniously sold her to a merchant company looking to exploit the recent discovery of gold in Australia. The prospectors needed a transport ship to get passengers to the other side of the world as quickly as possible. The new owners refitted the ship with a removable propellor, and doubled her passenger capacity – albeit at a cost to some of the ship's luxury. The Great Britain had found a new – and profitable



ABOVE: The ship's flags are arranged just as they were on launch day
LEFT: A copy of this photo of Brunel is in the Great Britain's archives

WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



STEERAGE

Explore the third-class passenger experience, inspired by the ship's first voyage to Australia. Be warned – authentic smells abound.



THE DRY DOCK

The ship's home is worth seeing in itself – the tranquil water atop clear glass panels creates a realistic underwater environment.



THE RIGGING

Make like a Victorian sailor and climb the mast. Clamber up the rigging and you reach a platform over 26m high.



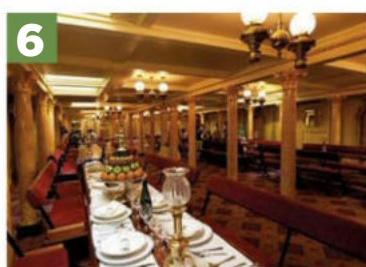
DOCKYARD MUSEUM

Discover stories from the ship's adventurous life through fascinating memorabilia, including hand-written passenger letters.



THE PROPELLER

Back in the day, this propeller was a brand new invention, designed to be far more efficient than traditional paddle propulsion.



THE DINING SALOON

Visualise yourself feasting with the well-to-do in the first-class dining saloon, which would once have hosted up to 200 guests.

"She arrived 127 years to the day since she was launched"

– lease of life on the England to Australia route. For the next 30 years, she took thousands of emigrants to their new lives in Melbourne.

In 1861, her reliable reputation earned her the honour of carrying the first English cricket team to Australia. A more typical voyage would see her transport a variety of non-human passengers, including over 1,000 birds and an entire flock of sheep.

FINAL VOYAGE

In the early 1880s, she was sold again, this time to be turned into a coal transport vessel. But it was during an 1886 voyage to Central America that things started to look bleak for the SS Great Britain. A fire onboard the ship

was followed by a fierce storm in the treacherous seas around Cape Horn. Unable to complete her journey, the ship took shelter at the remote Falkland Islands, where she would lay, neglected, for almost 100 years.

It was decided that the ship was now beyond repair. Cutting their losses, her owners sold her to a local business, who put her to use as a storage hulk. Just before World War II, she was towed to a shallow cove and left to rot, with only local penguins for company.

Towards the second half of the 20th century, a renewal of interest in the historic steamer led to her epic recovery. With the help of several wealthy donors, including Sir Paul Getty, the iron hull was finally hauled onto a pontoon

in April 1970. Then began the long, slow tow across the Atlantic. Three months later, she arrived back in her home port of Bristol – 127 years to the day since she was launched. Crowds thronged to welcome her back, eager to capture the moment Brunel's incredible iron ship passed beneath his iconic Clifton Suspension Bridge.

Since then, the Great Britain has been restored to tip-top condition. She sits in a unique dry dock, which features airtight glass plates to maintain a moistureless atmosphere to protect the hull from corrosion. Above the waterline, the masts are hung with rows of flags, just as they would have been on launch day, forever evoking the gaiety of an optimistic and bygone era. ☺

WHY NOT VISIT...

Make a day of it by visiting these great attractions nearby

M SHED

Just along the harbourside you'll find the M Shed, an old dockyard warehouse converted into a museum, which tells the story of the industrial city of Bristol.
<http://bit.ly/1QcG7wK>

@ BRISTOL

Cross the river and further your knowledge of science and engineering by visiting this modern museum, complete with the UK's only 3D planetarium.
<https://www.at-bristol.org.uk>

CLIFTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE

Walk up the hill to Clifton to see one of Brunel's other spectacular Bristol landmarks, the suspension bridge, which was opened in 1864.
<https://www.cliftonbridge.org.uk>

BOOK REVIEWS

This month's best historical books

BOOK
OF THE
MONTH

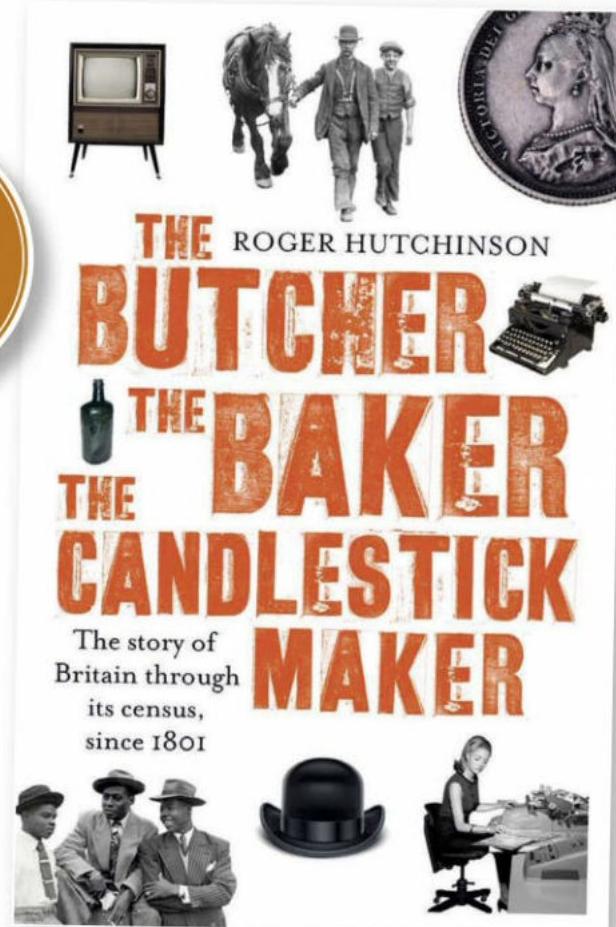
The Butcher, the Baker, the Candlestick-Maker: The Story of Britain through its Census, since 1801

By Roger Hutchinson

Little, Brown, £20, 352 pages, hardback

Since its inception at the start of the 19th century, the British census has recorded, in snapshot fashion, the changing make-up of the nation. Roger Hutchinson's book looks at some of these changes, from the impact of the Industrial Revolution to the spread of the British Empire. It also examines the extraordinary individuals who fill the census' pages – including John Rickman, the government official and statistician who championed the idea of a nationwide survey. This combination of personality and wider perspective, character study and big history, makes for a compelling read.

“A compelling combination of character study and big history”



Name of the Institution — Buckingham Palace				
NAME, S		Age of Males.	Age of Females.	OCCUPATION. If any.
Her Queen	20	✓	2	Lord in Waiting
R.H. Prince Albert	20	✓	4	Guard in Waiting
The Princess Royal	months	✓	2	Secretary to H.R. Queen etc
Earl of Shrewsbury	45			Page of the Backstairs
George the Chapel	40			Page of the Backstairs
Edward Pictorius	30			Page of the Backstairs
Sir James Batshelor	65			Page of the Backstairs
Augustus Lord Goring	40			Page of the Backstairs
William Peel	40			Page of the Backstairs
George Wakely	60			Page of the Backstairs
Thomas Hill	40			Page of the Backstairs
James Cart	30			Valet
Andrew Dehler	30			Valet to H.R. Queen etc
Thomas Cooper	25			Valet
Charles Woolgar	30			Valet
James Woods	30			Valet
Joseph Martin	35			Cabinet Clocker
Charles Bond	20			Sugar to H.R. Queen etc

LEFT: The Buckingham Palace census return for 1841, when Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were both 20 ABOVE: Collecting census information in a London slum in 1861

MEET THE AUTHOR

Roger Hutchinson explains how the reports of census takers not only tell the life stories of individuals, but also become an autobiography for the entire nation

What inspired you to write this book?

I write history books and biographies. That has led me, like so many other people, to use the census returns as a resource. A few years ago it dawned on me that if the census returns and the reports of census takers could help to tell the life stories of individuals and of families, they could also be used as a unique source for a biography - or, given its nature, an autobiography - of the entire nation. That is how *The Butcher, the Baker, the Candlestick Maker* was conceived.

What can exploring Britain's history through this medium tell us that other methods just can't?

In short, a very deep well of mainly factual detail. Even the earlier censuses were surprisingly thorough. They detailed occupations, ages, sizes of families and other minutiae. All of that would be worthless if the census returns were unreliable. Their success is due largely to a British population which, by and large, has been given no overwhelming reasons to mistrust or conceal itself from its governments.

There have, of course, been large and small exceptions to that rule, such as resistance in Ireland and by the suffragette and anti-poll tax movements, which I cover in the book - but the census is routinely claimed to be 99.75 per cent accurate, and I think that is true.

What social stories are there behind the development of the census itself?

Everything is there! Almost every resident of Britain since 1801 has appeared in a national census. The pattern of our lives is captured in a series of decennial snapshots: it records the changing nature of employment, of war and peace, of health and life expectancy,

of the rise and fall of the British Empire, of personal relationships, of native languages and religious faith. It gives us abandoned villages and booming cities.

Are there any specific stories or individuals that stand out for you?

Before researching and writing this book, I knew very little about the census's founder, John Rickman. He was the son of a Hampshire vicar who found himself at a loose end after university, but then

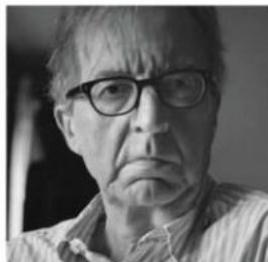
wrote an essay about the desirability of a national census. When it was published, that essay led directly to the first census in 1801, and to Rickman himself being appointed to take the first four censuses. Bizarrely from a 21st-century viewpoint, it was never his full-time job. Rickman was instead employed in several positions by the House of Commons, and supervised the census every ten years almost in his spare time.

Outside the world of academic historians and statisticians, Rickman is largely forgotten. The

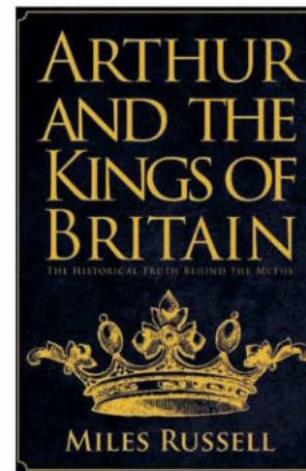
more I discovered, the more I considered that neglect to be unfair on a man who made such a profound impact on the British Isles.

What new impression of British history would you like this book to leave readers with?

That we are an archipelago with an astonishingly rich variety of native cultures, and that we have been both enthusiastic emigrants and friendly hosts to immigrants. Also that - partly because they are an assembly of hundreds of inhabited islands that look both to the Eurasian mainland and the open sea - the British Isles have always been more layered, diverse and fascinating than most of us realise.



"Almost every resident of Britain since 1801 has appeared"

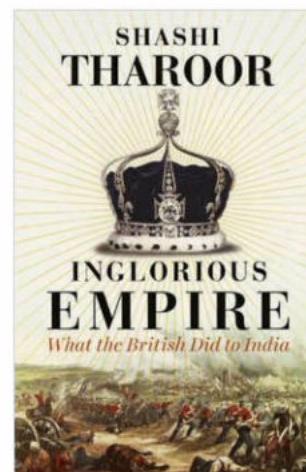


Arthur and the Kings of Britain: The Historical Truth Behind the Myths

By Miles Russell

Amberley, £20, 336 pages, hardback

Our fascination with King Arthur shows no signs of abating. Indeed, a big-budget film loosely based on the story is due to be released later this spring. But how far is the legend actually rooted in fact? Find out in this look at one of the most important sources behind the myth - the 12th-century *Historia Regum Britanniae*.

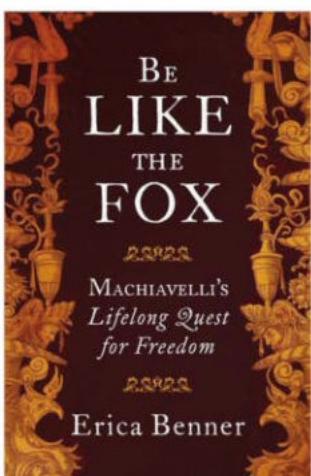


Inglorious Empire: What the British did to India

By Shashi Tharoor

Hurst, £20, 288 pages, hardback

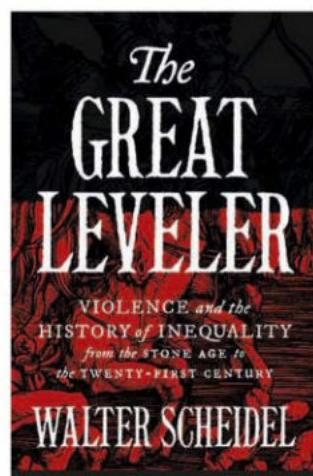
The history of the British Empire remains a contentious subject with, understandably, deep feelings on both sides of the debate. This account of 'the Raj', by Indian politician Shashi Tharoor, paints an uncompromising picture of its deeply damaging impact, and strongly refutes the idea that the British had any intention of improving life in India.



Be Like the Fox: Machiavelli's Lifelong Quest for Freedom

By Erica Benner

Allen Lane, £20, 384 pages, hardback
The adjective 'Machiavellian' is often used, but this biography explores the real man who lent it its name. A diplomat and writer in Florence's brutal, competitive political arena, Niccolò Machiavelli proved unwavering to the ideals and values that he regarded as important in 16th-century Italy.

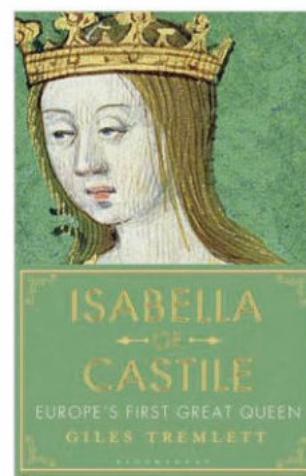


The Great Leveler: Violence and the History of Inequality from the Stone Age to the Twenty-First Century

By Walter Scheidel

Princeton, £27.95, 528 pages, hardback

Does peace lead to inequality? That's the question at the heart of this scholarly but compelling investigation. If you like big history and big ideas, you'll find this intriguing stuff.

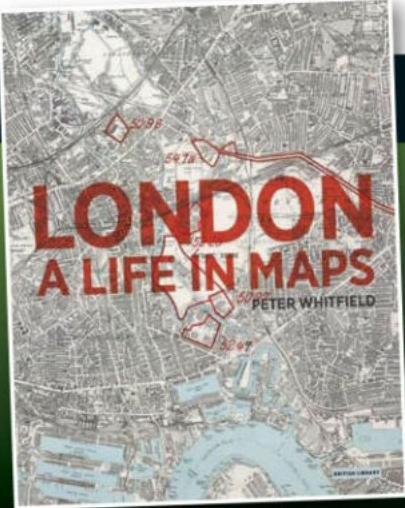


Isabella of Castile: Europe's First Great Queen

By Giles Tremlett

Bloomsbury, £25, 624 pages, hardback

In her 53 years, Isabella of Castile ruled one of Spain's largest kingdoms, worked with her husband to unite the nation, and reformed the political system. She also forced Muslims and Jews to change religion or be exiled in the Spanish Inquisition. Giles Tremlett's account is fascinating and fair-handed.



London: A Life in Maps

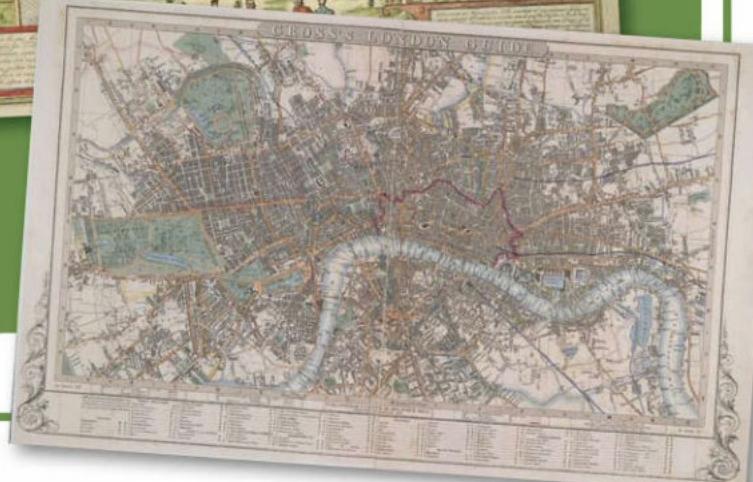
By Peter Whitfield

British Library Publishing, £14.99, paperback

Trace the changing face of the UK's capital city from the 16th century to the present day with this absorbing collection of visually-appealing maps, updated and redesigned since its first publication a decade ago. From the devastation of the Great Fire and two world wars to the changes wrought by the railways, it's a literal top-down history of a dynamic metropolis.

VISUAL BOOK OF THE MONTH

Explore London
through the ages
in this updated
collection of the
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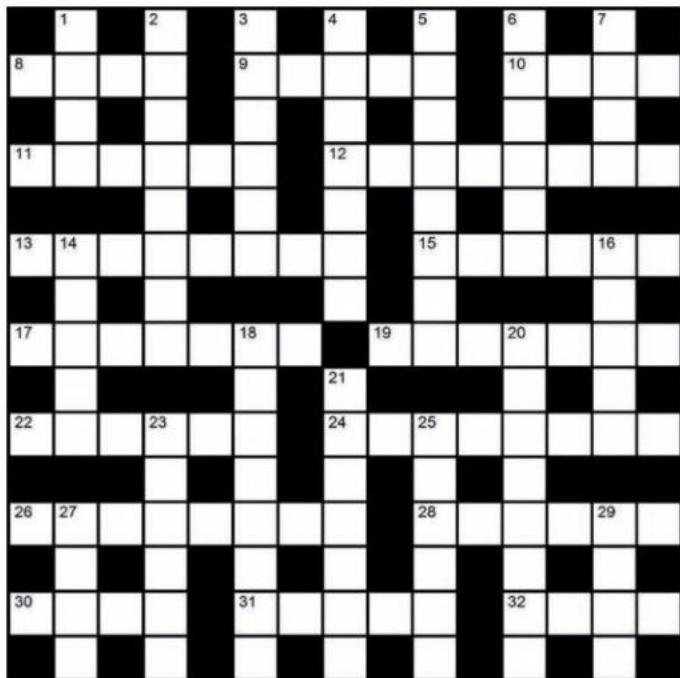


BBC

CROSSWORD N° 41

Test your history knowledge to solve our prize puzzle – and you could win a fantastic new book

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

- 8** Johann Sebastian ___ (1685–1750), German Baroque composer (4)
- 9** See 16 Down
- 10** Principal deity in Norse mythology (4)
- 11** ___ Doctrine, US foreign policy principle established by the fifth president (6)
- 12** Historic duchy of north-east France (8)
- 13** 'Go, tell the ___' – opening words of the epitaph on the Cenotaph of Thermopylae (8)
- 15** ___ & Co, 1899 novel by Rudyard Kipling (6)
- 17** *The Two Noble ___*, Jacobean play attributed to John Fletcher and William Shakespeare (7)

CROSSWORD COMPETITION TERMS & CONDITIONS

The competition is open to all UK residents (inc. Channel Islands), aged 18 or over, except Immediate Media Co Bristol Ltd employees or contractors, and anyone connected with the competition or their direct family members. By entering, participants agree to be bound by these terms and conditions and that their name and county may be released if they win. Only one entry per person.

- 19** Arthur ___ (1884–1967), Leeds-born children's author (7)
- 22** Treaty of ___, agreement signed in 1802 by Britain and the French Republic (6)
- 24** Medieval castle on the shore of Loch Ness (8)
- 26** EE ___ (1894–1962), US poet (8)
- 28** English city besieged by William I in 1068 (6)
- 30** City in Yemen, declared a British Crown Colony in 1937 (4)
- 31** Rainer Maria ___ (1875–1926), Prague-born poet famous for his *Sonnets to Orpheus* (5)
- 32** Wyatt ___ (1848–1929), US frontiersman (4)

DOWN

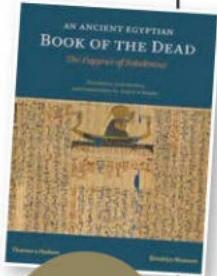
- 1** Texas city associated with a 1993 stand-off between the FBI and the Branch Davidian cult (4)
- 2** French city noted for its Gothic cathedral (8)
- 3** Daniel ___ (b.1945), guerrilla leader and President of Nicaragua (6)
- 4** '___ and be damned!' – the Duke of Wellington to John Joseph Stockdale, 1824 (7)
- 5** US state admitted to the Union in 1867 (8)
- 6** Wife of Alexander the Great (d.310 BC) (6)
- 7** Henry the ___, byname of Henry III, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria (d.1195) (4)
- 14** In Greek mythology, the last king of Troy (5)
- 16/9** Communist party that ruled Cambodia 1975–79 (5,5)
- 18** English name for the Danish city of Helsingør, setting for Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (8)
- 20** August Wilhelm von ___ (1767–1845), German scholar and critic (8)
- 21** Rosalind ___ (1907–76), US actress, best known for *His Girl Friday* (1940) (7)
- 23** Medieval king of East Anglia, d.869 (6)
- 25** Canadian city at the confluence of the St Lawrence and Saint-Charles rivers, founded in 1608 (6)
- 27** Language of Pakistan and India, recognised by the British from 1846 (4)
- 29** Jewish leader of the fourth century BC (4)

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SOLUTION N° 39



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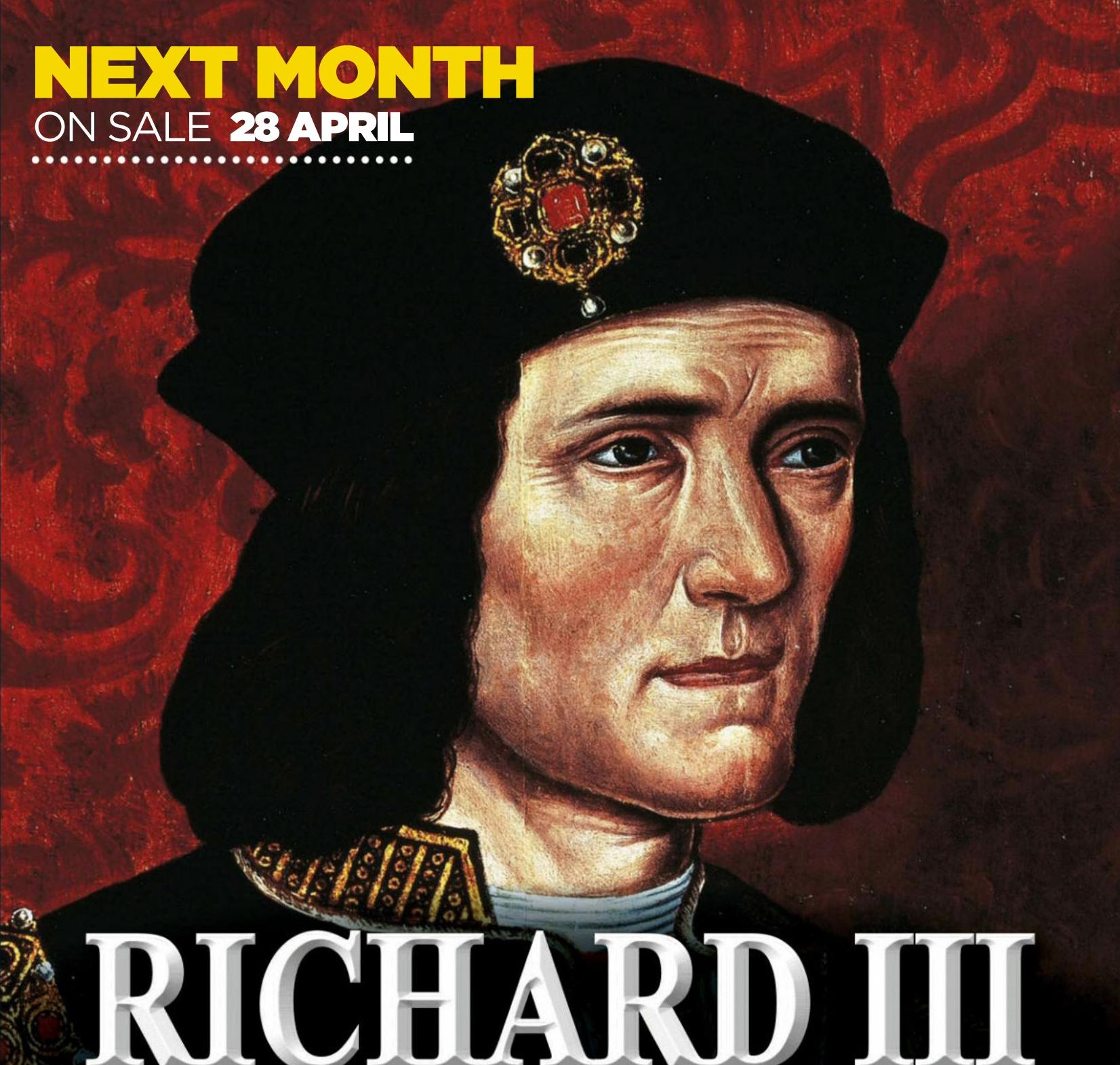
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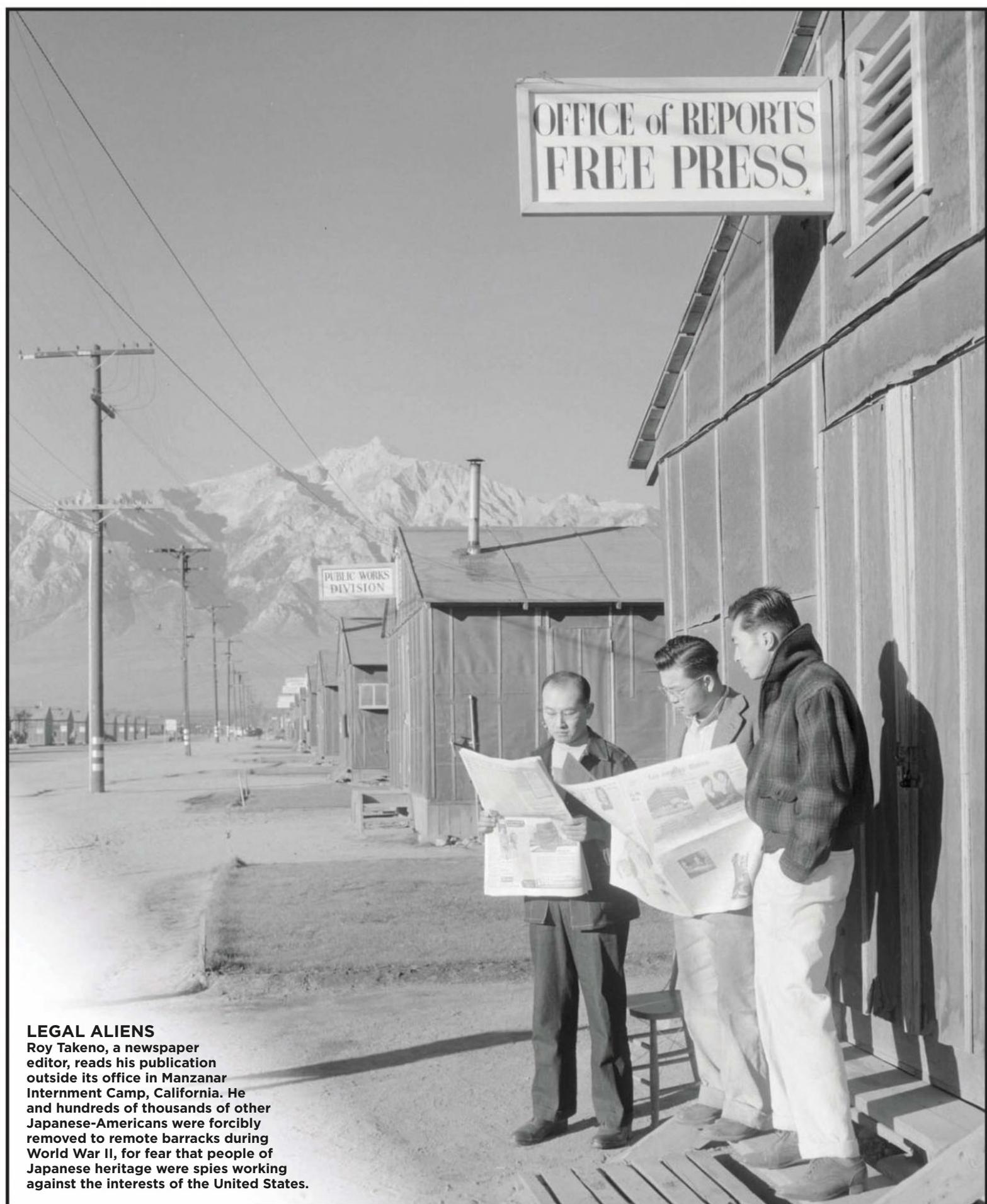
RICHARD III

**From zero to hero: the changing perception of
England's 'evil' king**

ALSO NEXT MONTH...

APOLLO 11: MISSION TO THE MOON TYRANNY IN
THE PIRATE REPUBLIC **THE TRAGIC LIFE OF THE**
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ENGLAND VS FRANCE: THE BATTLE OF LINCOLN
MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS **AND MUCH MORE...**

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LEGAL ALIENS

Roy Takeno, a newspaper editor, reads his publication outside its office in Manzanar Internment Camp, California. He and hundreds of thousands of other Japanese-Americans were forcibly removed to remote barracks during World War II, for fear that people of Japanese heritage were spies working against the interests of the United States.

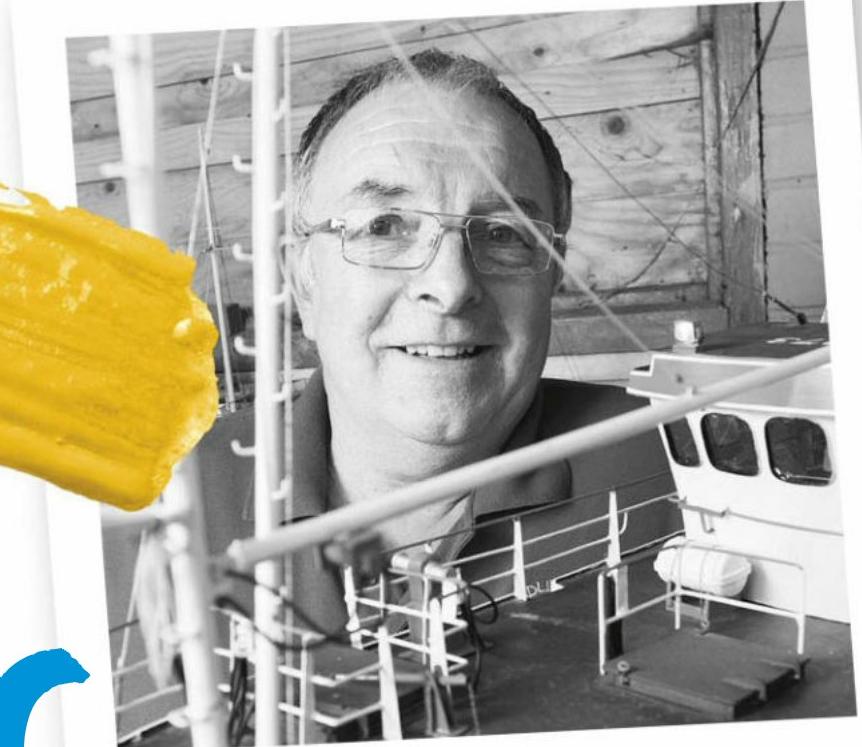


Queen Victoria was royally amused

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Friedenstein Castle in Gotha, Residence of the Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha



Arthur strikes back

Severe stroke survivor makes model recovery

When stroke attacked Arthur Pickering, aged just 58, he thought he would spend the rest of his life in a care home.

And no wonder.

Stroke is the UK's leading cause of severe adult disability, as well as our third biggest killer.

But then, Arthur struck back.

With the help and care of the Stroke Association, he went from being semi-paralysed,

speechless, and unable to grip a tennis ball, to building a devilishly detailed 4' 6" monster model of the world's biggest ferry.

Then he sailed away with first prize at the Blackpool Model Boat Show.

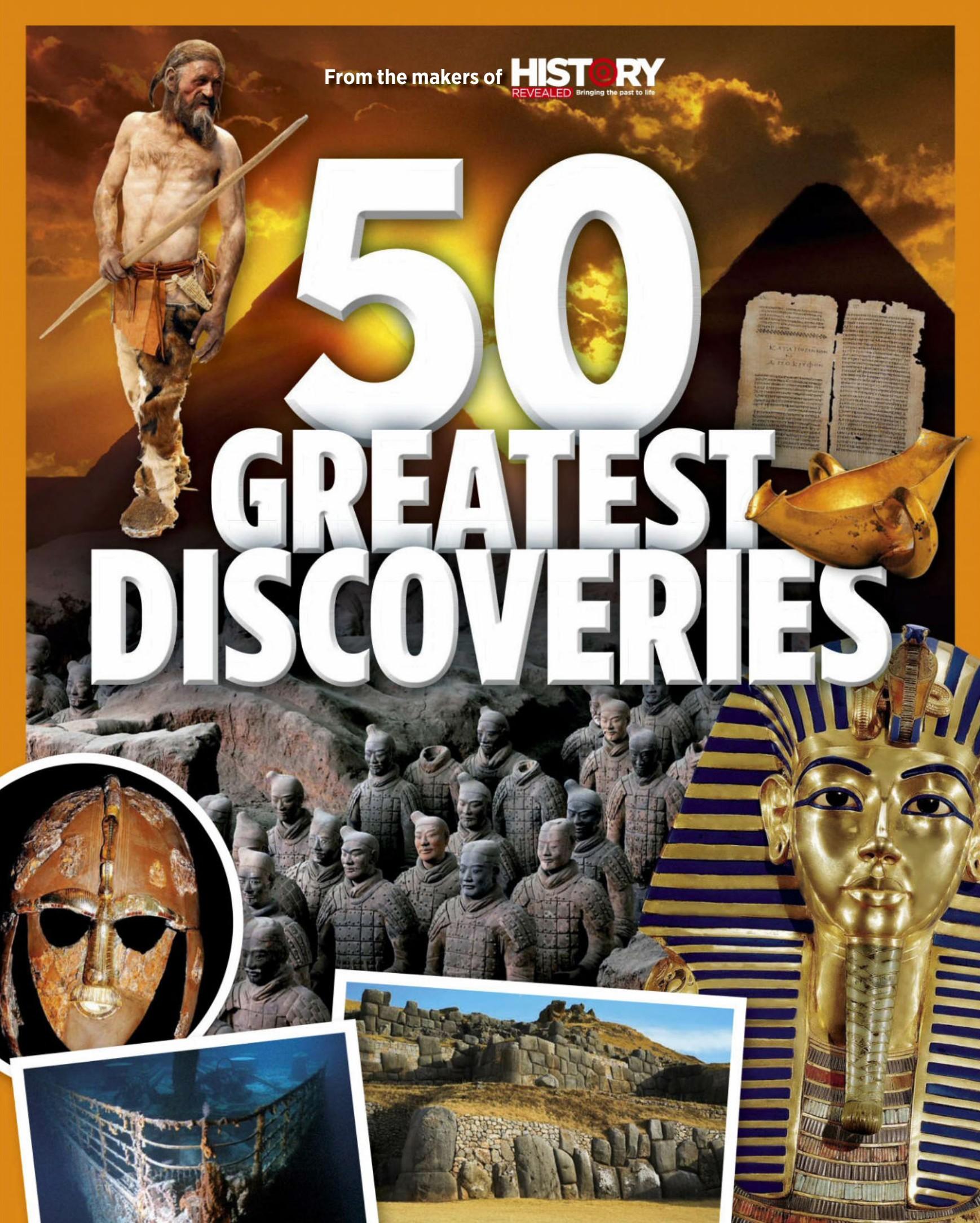
Helping people like Arthur is the work of the Stroke Association - **and the very best way you can help us strike back against stroke is to leave us a gift in your Will.**

Stroke
association

To find out how you can help us strike back against stroke by leaving us a gift in your Will, please call **020 7566 1505** email **legacy@stroke.org.uk** or visit **stroke.org.uk/legacy**

From the makers of **HISTORY**
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50 GREATEST DISCOVERIES





INTRODUCTION

Concealed within the earthy folds of our planet lie some of history's greatest treasures. Whether stumbled across by accident or discovered following extensive research, these artefacts and remains can tell us so much about life in days gone past. Here, we shortlist 50 of the most dramatic...

Pictures supplied by

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Words by
Nige Tassell

50

THE ULUBURUN SHIPWRECK

ULUBURUN, TURKEY

In 1982, the same year that the *Mary Rose* was raised, the wreck of a Late Bronze Age ship was discovered off the coast of southwestern Turkey by a local man diving for sponges. More than 22,000 subsequent dives revealed an extraordinary treasure trove concealed within, including jewellery, weapons, ivory and even foodstuffs.

The Uluburun ship is believed to date from the late-14th century BC, during the reign of Egyptian queen Nefertiti

49 THE ROYAL LIBRARY OF ASHURBANIPAL

KOYUNJIK, IRAQ



In 1849, at an archaeological site near the modern-day city of Mosul in northern Iraq, a hoard of thousands of clay tablets and fragments of text dating from the 7th century BC was recovered. As the lead

archaeologist was an Englishman called Austen Henry Layard, many of the tablets reside in the British Museum.

48 TOMB OF THE SUNKEN SKULLS

MATALA, SWEDEN



It's been described as one of the most terrifying archaeological discoveries in history. In 2009, a

team of archaeologists excavating a dry lake bed in Sweden found the 8,000-year-old bones of 11 individuals, mainly from skulls. Several theories were offered; perhaps it was a strange funeral practice, or possibly the skulls were the trophies of warriors. Most sinister

was the fact that two of them were still attached to stakes and had been burned.

47 THE HITLER DIARIES

EAST GERMANY



In the early 1980s, the appearance of 27 volumes of Adolf Hitler's personal diaries, supposedly recovered from a plane crash in East Germany, looked like being the discovery of the century. Publications such as *The Sunday Times* and the German magazine *Stern* thought so too, paying seven-figure sums for the rights to publish them. However, it emerged that they were actually the handiwork of Konrad Kujau, a seller of Nazi memorabilia who had a history of forging documents of authentication.

46 DIQUÍS SPHERES

COSTA RICA



Many discoveries are made by accident. Take the Diquís Spheres, for instance – also known as the Stone Spheres of



Its cargo consisted mostly of raw materials for trade, like these copper ingots

"A WORKMAN'S SHOVEL HIT UPON A CACHE OF GOLD COINS"

Costa Rica. When the United Fruit Company was clearing jungle in the south of the country in the 1930s, ready for the establishment of a banana plantation, they came across a series of sculpted spheres dating from prior to the Spanish conquest of Central America. More than 300 of them were found, although some of the workmen, believing them to contain gold, blew several up using dynamite.

45 CHILDERIC'S TREASURE

TOURNAI, BELGIUM



The uncovering of the treasures of Childebert, the fifth-century king of the Salian Franks, is another unintentional

discovery. In 1653, in a church in Tournai in the then-Spanish Netherlands (now in latter-day Belgium), a workman's shovel hit upon a cache of gold coins. Further investigation, including the recovery of his signet ring, revealed this to be Childebert's long-lost tomb, home to further treasures. However, in 1831, thieves stole the gold from a Paris museum and melted it down.



44

THONIS-HERACLEION ABOUKIR BAY, EGYPT



Before the great Egyptian port of Alexandria, there was another: the near-mythical Thonis-Heracleion, a city that disappeared under the waters of the Mediterranean 1,200 years ago. But in 2000, a group of divers located the city just off the Egyptian coast. And buried in the mud, silt and sand was an entire, no-longer-mythical city. Among the discoveries were statues, stone tablets and coins, as well as a remarkable 64 ships perfectly preserved in the sea-bed. It shows how closely linked Egypt and Greece were during the Ptolemaic period.

42

THE BEHISTUN ROCK KERMANSHAH, IRAN



The Behistun Rock – or Behistun Inscription – is a huge carving set into a mountainside in current-day Iran. It was made by Darius, king of the Persian Empire between 522–486 BC, and features script in three languages. Unreadable from the ground level, it was only in 1836–37 that it was decoded, thanks to the work of Henry Rawlinson, an officer of the British East India Company. He used the work of previous surveyors to translate the script, which revealed rich details of the history of the Persian Empire and Darius himself.

41

PILTDOWN MAN EAST SUSSEX, UK

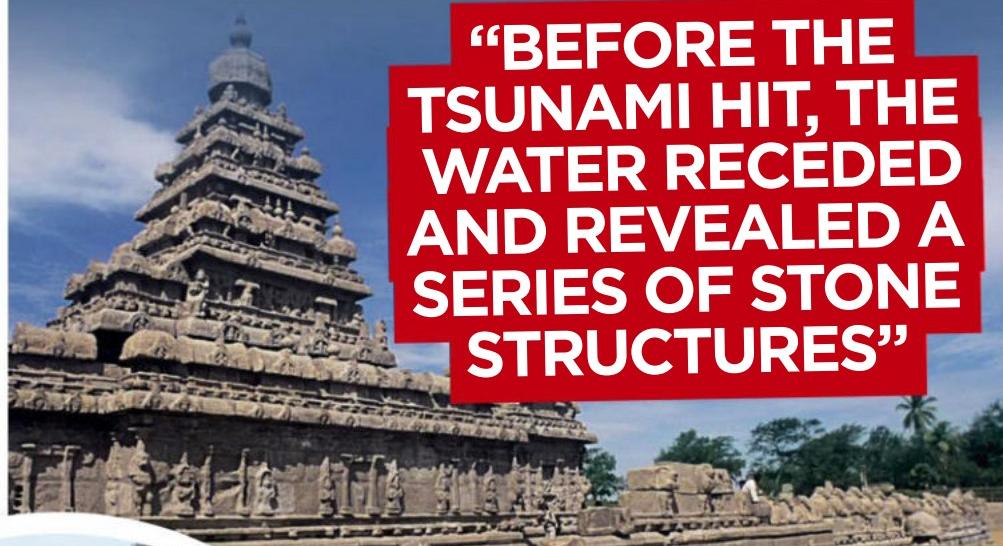


It was 1912, and Charles Dawson, an amateur archaeologist from Sussex, was excited. In a nearby village, he had discovered the skull of what appeared to be the 'missing link' between apes and homo sapiens, believing it to be from around 500,000 years ago. By 1949, it had been proved it wasn't what Dawson purported it to be. Dating technology suggested it was 'only' 50,000 years old. Furthermore, the skull had been fashioned from the bones of both an ape (possibly an orangutan) and a human. It was in fact a fake.

43

THE SEVEN PAGODAS OF MAHALIPURAM MAMALLAPURAM, INDIA

The seven pagodas refers to a popular belief that the Shore Temple on the east coast of India was but one of a number of such buildings in the village of Mahabalipuram; the disappearance of the other six was supposedly the doing of a vengeful god. However, in December 2004, when the area was hit by the devastating Boxing Day tsunami, the belief became a little more credible. Before the tsunami hit, the water receded an unprecedented 500 metres, revealing a series of stone structures that quickly disappeared underwater again. Archaeological investigations are ongoing.



"BEFORE THE TSUNAMI HIT, THE WATER RECEDED AND REVEALED A SERIES OF STONE STRUCTURES"

MAIN: The 18m high structure overlooks the Bay of Bengal
LEFT: Stone remains close to the Shore Temple were uncovered following the 2004 tsunami

40

SANXINGDUI SICHUAN, CHINA



Some discoveries take several generations to reveal their true worth. In 1929, a farmer digging a well in Sichuan Province in China chanced upon some jade relics. For decades, archaeologists hunted for more evidence of the remains of a significant Bronze Age settlement, but in 1986, workers accidentally struck treasure-heavy sacrificial pits in the same area. Overnight, the Sanxingdui site attained huge importance, particularly for its bronze discoveries.

39

AKROTIRI SANTORINI, GREECE



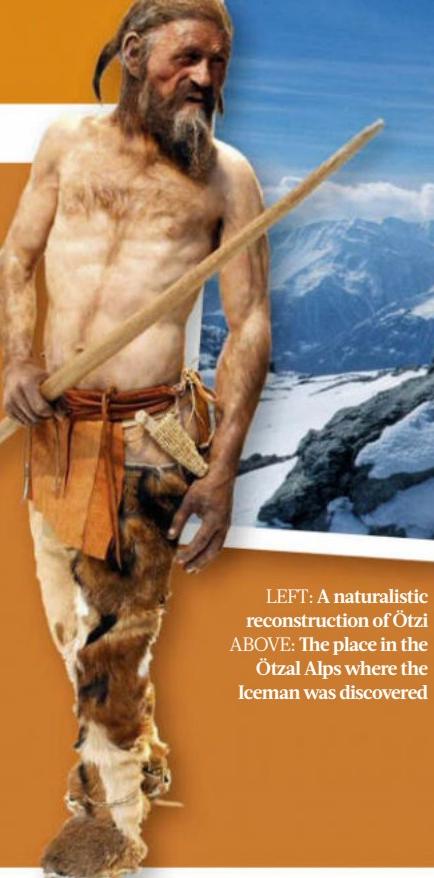
While Pompeii is the best-known city to disappear as a result of a violent volcanic eruption, Akrotiri – on the Greek island of Santorini – is nonetheless a Minoan Bronze Age settlement of great importance. Subjected to – and destroyed by – the full force of an eruption in the second century BC, excavation work started on Santorini in 1867. But it wasn't until exactly 100 years later that the Akrotiri site was uncovered, revealing the well-preserved remains of the buried city, including two-storey dwellings hidden by deep layers of volcanic ash. It has since been suggested to be inspiration for Plato's Atlantis.

38

ÖTZI

ÖTZTAL ALPS, AUSTRIA

Ötzi has had many other nicknames – the Iceman, the Tyrolean Iceman, the Hauslabjoch Mummy... It is the extraordinarily well-preserved mummy of a man from around 3,300 BC discovered by walkers on a remote mountain on the Austria-Italy border in 1991. His body had been frozen in ice from the chest downwards seemingly ever since. So well preserved was he that scientists could pinpoint what he ate for his last meals – goat meat, red deer and herb bread. Although his body was examined in Austria, it is now on display in the Italian city of Bolzano, as the location of its discovery was just 100 metres across the border in Italy.



LEFT: A naturalistic reconstruction of Ötzi
ABOVE: The place in the Ötzal Alps where the Iceman was discovered

34

NEWGRANGE

BOYNE VALLEY, IRELAND



Older than more-celebrated monuments like the Egyptian pyramids and Stonehenge, Newgrange is a

5,000-year-old tomb found in the Boyne Valley around 30 miles north of Dublin. Thirteen metres high and with a diameter of 85 metres, the tomb boasts an internal passageway and several chambers. It was only when, in 1699, the local landowner asked his workers to remove some of the stones around its perimeter for road-building that the entrance to the tomb was revealed and its real use rediscovered. Now a UNESCO World Heritage Site, Newgrange is regarded as one of the finest examples of a monument from European pre-history.

37

ANGKOR

SIEM REAP, CAMBODIA



There's finding a lost city and then there's finding the kind of vast urban landscape that Australian researchers

revealed in 2012. In Cambodia, near to the huge temple at Angkor Wat, these archaeologists – using the latest airborne laser scanning technology – exposed a substantial network of cities lost for centuries underneath the forest floor and dating back to around the 12th century. Their presence, and their estimated populations, hint at the Khmer Empire's size and power. These were large cities. "It's big," explained lead archaeologist Damian Evans at the time. "The size of Phnom Peng big."

36

THE OLMEC COLOSSAL HEADS

GULF COAST OF MEXICO



In 1869, an enormous carved head was excavated on Mexico's Gulf Coast. In the years since, another

16 examples have been recovered. Each had been carved from a near-spherical boulder, measured from 1.5 to 3.5 metres tall and

weighed anything up to 40 tons. The heads are believed to hail from the Olmec civilisation, which ruled Mesoamerica more than 3,000 years ago, a culture that predicated the Mayan, Inca and Aztec empires. Such is their scale that the heads are believed to represent notable Olmec leaders, but the fact that they were deliberately buried deep underground continues to be a mystery to students and historians of the period.

35

THE TITANIC

NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN



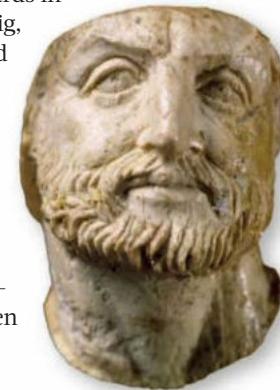
After its sinking in 1912, the RMS Titanic had barely reached the ocean floor before grand schemes were being drawn up for its recovery. Ambitious and expensive schemes were formed (one even included filling the wreck with ping-pong balls to float it back to the surface), but a fundamental question still prevailed: where exactly in the depths of the Atlantic was the wreck? It would be a full 73 years after the disaster before its location was pinpointed by Robert Ballard, an oceanography professor. The ship was found to be incredibly well-preserved and, in the decades since, thousands of artefacts have been recovered. This ranges from jewellery, watches and clothing to the ship's bell. As the Titanic resides in international waters, it is protected by UNESCO, and all states must inform each other of any work undertaken.

33

THE TOMB OF PHILIP II OF MACEDON

AIGAI, GREECE

In 1977, a Greek archaeologist by the name of Manolis Andronikos was convinced that a hillock in Vergina in northern Greece known as the Great Tumulus was the final resting place of Philip II of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great, who was assassinated by one of his own bodyguards in 336 BC. After a six-week dig, Andronikos had discovered three tombs, two of which had never been disturbed. He suspected Tomb II to be that of Philip, such was the value and quality of the intact treasures, but instead – based on subsequent bone analysis – the body in Tomb I has been shown to be that of Philip.





32

THE SAN JOSÉ
COLOMBIA

There's small wonder why finding the exact resting place of this Spanish galleon has pricked the

interest of many over the centuries. The naval ship sank off the coast of Colombia in 1708 and, based on the speculation that it went down with a cargo of 11 million gold doubloons, in 2012 its treasure was estimated to be worth in the region of \$1 billion. In 2015, the Colombian government announced that it had located the *San José* wreck, a discovery verified by the presence of the ship's distinctive bronze cannons, which were engraved with dolphins. Unsurprisingly, the government have declared the coordinates of the wreck as classified information.

31

NAG HAMMADI LIBRARY
EGYPT

The 'library' – also known as the Gnostic Gospels – consists of 12 papyri volumes containing religious texts that date from the third or fourth centuries. They were discovered in 1945 in a sealed jar, stumbled across by two brothers

near the Egyptian town of Nag Hammadi while they were digging for fertiliser. They didn't report their find; instead, they tried to profit from the hoard by selling them separately. Eventually, via a priest, the manuscripts found their way to an antique dealer in Cairo and their future was subsequently saved when they were declared to be the property of the state.

30

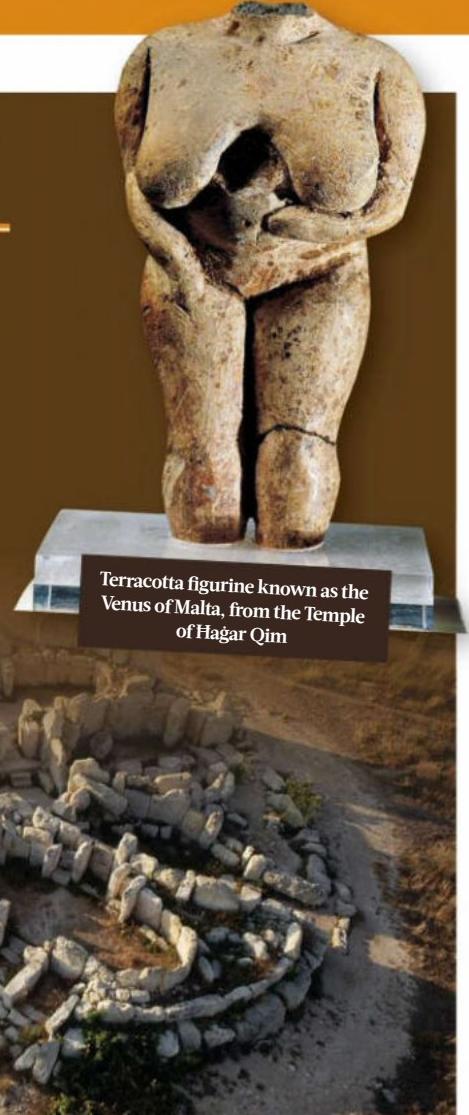
BAGHDAD BATTERY
BAGHDAD, IRAQ

The so-called Baghdad Battery remains something of an enigma. In 1938, the German archaeologist Wilhelm Konig unearthed – either from the ground or from the basement of a Baghdad museum – a small, clay jar that contained an iron rod encased in a

29

HĀGAR QIM
MALTA

Some archaeological sites offer a hint of what lies beneath. At the Hagar Qim site on the southern coast of Malta, the tips of seemingly large rocks protruded above the ground, bearing the marks of a farmer's plough. Archaeological investigation began in 1839 and what was revealed across subsequent digs was something quite astonishing – these standing stones were, in fact, the walls of an exceedingly well-preserved temple complex likely to have been constructed around 3600–3200 BC. Visitors today can wander through the doorways and semi-circular chambers of this prehistoric temple, one of the oldest religious sites on the planet.



Terracotta figurine known as the Venus of Malta, from the Temple of Hagar Qim



The remains of the temple complex are among the oldest religious sites on Earth

copper cylinder. Konig believed it to be a primitive battery, which could potentially have been used for electroplating gold onto silver objects. His theory has since been contested but, 80 years on, there are few alternative suggestions for the use and purpose of this curious discovery.

29

RIDGEWAY HILL VIKING BURIAL PIT
DORSET, UK

In 2009, ahead of the construction of the Weymouth Relief Road in south Dorset, a team of archaeologists commenced excavation of the planned route. Their most notable find was a pit containing 54 dismembered skeletons and 51 skulls. Forensic tests revealed that all the victims were male, and that almost all were aged between their late teens and mid-20s, putting them in the correct age bracket to be soldiers. Teeth analysis showed them to be Scandinavian in

origin, leading experts to believe them to have been Vikings captured and killed by local Anglo-Saxon tribes.

27

GREAT ZIMBABWE
ZIMBABWE

The Great Zimbabwe ruins are the remains of the capital city of the Kingdom of Zimbabwe, with construction

starting in the 11th century. The location, now a UNESCO World Heritage Site, covers nearly 1,800 acres and is divided into three distinct areas: the Hill Ruins, the Great Enclosure and the Valley Ruins. It is likely to have been abandoned during the 15th century, believed to be because the surrounding countryside struggled to feed its five-figure population. Some significant artefacts have been recovered from the site, not least beads and porcelain from China and coins from the Arab world. These hint at the scope and spread of international trade at the time.



26

GRAUBALLE MAN

JUTLAND, DENMARK



Named after the Danish village closest to where he lay undetected for 2,000 years, Grauballe Man is a mummified

body that was discovered in a peat bog in 1952. Workmen digging for peat came across the body about three feet below the surface, with the bacteria-proof properties of the peat water ensuring its impressive preservation. Indeed, one of the scientists who conducted tests on the bog body at the time of its exhumation noted that it had "undergone a process of conservation which appears to resemble most closely a tanning". Grauballe Man was also commemorated in verse by the Irish poet Seamus Heaney:

*As if he had been poured
In tar, he lies
On a pillow of turf
And seems to weep.*

25

OLDUVAI GORGE

TANZANIA



Olduvai Gorge is a steep, 30-mile-long ravine in Tanzania that forms part of East Africa's geologically

fascinating Great Rift Valley. Aside from its beauty, the gorge holds a revered place in the hearts of palaeoanthropologists, with the discoveries made here having greatly furthered our understanding of the chronology of human evolution. In the middle years of the 20th century, Mary and Louis Leakey were the pre-eminent researchers of the region; Mary's discovery of the 'Nutcracker Man' (predicted age: 1.75 million years) was a pivotal find, as was the jawbone of *Homo habilis*, discovered by the couple's son Jonathan. Tools found in the gorge have also contributed to the study of human development.

23

HARAPPA

PUNJAB, PAKISTAN



The excavations carried out at Harappa in north-east Pakistan have significantly increased our understanding of the Indus Valley Civilisation, the Bronze Age society that covered the landmass now occupied by parts of present-day Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. In the 1920s, archaeologists at Harappa uncovered an extensive lost city, one that would have been home to in the region of 25,000 citizens. Not that the archaeological work at Harappa has been particularly straightforward. In 1856, the site was inadvertently damaged by labourers using the ruins' bricks as ballast on the railway they were building. As late as 2005, the site was under threat from the proposed

construction of an amusement park, before the discovery of further artefacts halted the park's development.

22

NAZCA LINES

NAZCA DESERT, PERU



The Nazca Lines are a series of geoglyphs, huge 'drawings' made into the ground in the remote Nazca Desert of Peru.

Covering an area of around 170 square miles, many are complex, detailed representations of humans and animals. They were made by removing the reddish pebbles on the surface and creating a shallow furrow to reveal the white-ish clay underneath. But why they were made is less clear – although an obvious theory is that they represented some kind of offering to a higher being. The Spanish conquistador Pedro Cleza de Léon first wrote about them in the 16th century (but believed they were merely some kind of way-marking indicators), but it wasn't until the advent of flight that pilots then realised their scale and subject matter.

21

ÇATALHÖYÜK

KONYA PLAIN, TURKEY



This site in southern Turkey, formerly the location of a sizeable Neolithic settlement, was first excavated in

1961 by the British archaeologists James and Arlette Mellaart. That first 39-day dig uncovered 40 houses, along with other artefacts such as pottery and figurines. The

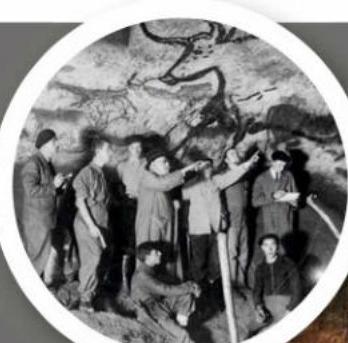
Mellaarts returned for another three summers, but then the site lay dormant for nearly three decades, before a sustained campaign of excavation began, led by Anglo-Turkish teams. Their findings suggest twin settlements, divided by a narrow river, and an estimated population of around 7,000 at its peak.

24

LASCAUX CAVES

DORDOGNE, FRANCE

When, in 1940, 18-year-old Marcel Ravidat discovered the entrance to a secret cave in France's Dordogne region, he could never have guessed what he and his three friends would find inside. For, on display on the cave's walls, were around 600 beautifully detailed prehistoric paintings, mainly of local animals. It was an extraordinary repository of prehistoric art; although the quantity suggests their composition was across several generations, the paintings are commonly believed to date from around 17,000 years ago. Lascaux Cave was opened to the public in 1948, but within a few years, the presence of more than 1,000 daily visitors was having a detrimental effect on the artwork and public entry was denied.



LEFT: Visitors are no longer permitted in the caves BELOW:
Depictions include equines, cattle and bears

"HE COULD NEVER HAVE GUESSED WHAT HE WOULD FIND INSIDE"



20

THE PALACE OF KNOSSOS
CRETE, GREECE

Being considered Europe's oldest city is rather an honour – and it's one attributed to Knossos, the Bronze Age city

revealed by substantial excavation work on the Greek island of Crete. Discovered in 1878 by a wealthy local man called Minos Kalokairinos (who was subsequently denied a licence to excavate by the Cretan government), the archaeological baton was passed on to Sir Arthur Evans who, in 1900, embarked on a 32-year investigation. The palace proved to be far greater than Evans expected, suggesting that it was the epicentre of Minoan civilisation.

19

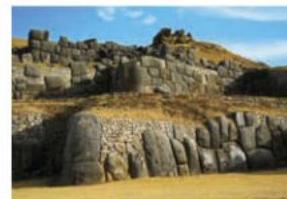
CAHOKIA
ILLINOIS, USA

Occupying a site just across the Mississippi River from St Louis, Cahokia is believed to be North America's

first city, the most significant settlement

between the Arctic tundra to the north and the tinder-dry deserts of present-day Mexico. As the largest archaeological site in the US, the discoveries it has offered up – most significantly, evidence of 120 giant man-made mounds – have provided crucial insight into what Native American life was like before the *Mayflower* landed. While it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, Cahokia isn't completely protected from the 21st century. A correspondent from *National Geographic* lamented that a four-lane highway, complete with indiscreet billboards, runs right through the site.

18

SACSAYHUAMAN
CUSCO, PERU

On the outskirts of the Peruvian city of Cusco stands the Inca citadel of Sacsayhuaman, a fortress boasting such formidable construction methods that, in some cases, it's still impossible to fit a piece of paper between the stones of its walls. In 2008, the site became even more significant when archaeologists discovered the ruins of an Inca temple at the site, together with road and irrigation systems. Furthermore, the researchers believe the temple, or at least an

earlier version of it, to actually pre-date the Incas' use of the location. "It has a sequence," explained Washington Camacho, the director of the Sacsayhuaman site. "The Incas entered and changed the form of the temple. It initially had a more rustic architecture."

17

THE CAVE OF ALTAMIRA
CANTABRIA, SPAIN

Not many archaeological finds are made by twelve-year-olds. But in 1879, a young Spaniard by the name of

Maria Sanz de Sautuola was exploring a cave in the region of Cantabria in northern Spain when the light from her lamp illuminated paintings on the cave wall. These were extremely realistic, and colourful, representations of various animals – horses, bison, deer and wild boar. Initially, scientists dismissed the artwork as being ancient, so Altamira was 'forgotten' until 1902 when an eminent French expert revised his opinion. Some of the paintings are believed to date from 15,000 years ago. Public interest in viewing the artwork was feverish but public admission is now completely prohibited. Not for nothing has it been referred to as the Sistine Chapel of prehistoric art.



LEFT: Heinrich Schliemann and his team of excavators
BELOW LEFT: A golden sauce boat recovered from the site
BELOW: A funeral mask initially believed to be that of the great leader Agamemnon



16

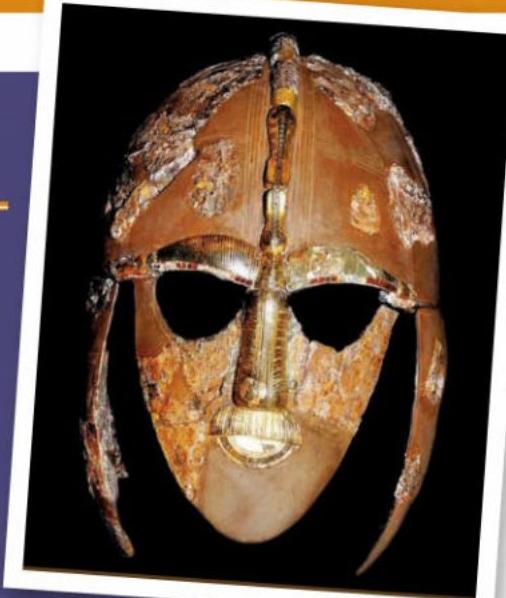
HISARLIK
TURKEY

Standing on the far-western reaches of modern-day Turkey, Hisarlik is almost universally regarded as the site of the city of Troy, as originally identified by the Scottish writer Charles Maclaren in 1822 (a claim strengthened later that century by archaeologist Frank Calvert). In the 1870s, the German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann carried out extensive excavations at the site – at the same time, attempting to pass off the identification of Troy as his own. Focusing his work on the large, man-made mound that had grown with each subsequent civilisation, his excavations uncovered a hoard of gold jewellery and silverware. He believed this treasure to be from Homeric Troy; it actually turned out to hail from an even earlier period.



15 SUTTON HOO SUFFOLK, UK

There are few greater archaeological finds in the UK than that made in the Suffolk countryside in 1939. Here, on the banks of the River Deben near Woodbridge, a tremendous discovery was made. The local landowner had commissioned a local archaeologist, Basil Brown, to investigate a series of mounds on her land that were believed to be Anglo-Saxon burial chambers. Having found fragments of artefacts in the smaller mounds, he then embarked on the largest one. What Brown discovered would excite and astound archaeologists the world over. Under the mound, he found the imprint of a 27-metre ship, the centre of which was a burial chamber containing a cache of Anglo-Saxon treasures – jewellery, silverware and a fabulously ornate iron helmet. This was the final resting place of someone very important – quite possibly a king. The landowner, Edith Pretty, bequeathed the finds to the British Museum.



ABOVE: The iron and copper alloy helmet is one of the most important Anglo-Saxon artefacts ever found MAIN: The mound beneath which the burial chamber was discovered

"THIS WAS THE RESTING PLACE OF A KING"

14 ANTIKYTHERA MECHANISM ANTIKYTHERA, GREECE

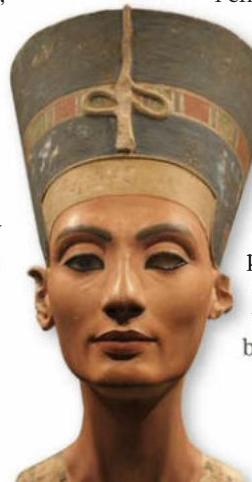


Charles Babbage might be credited as the father of the computer, but the principles of computer science have been shown

to have existed two millennia earlier. The Antikythera mechanism is a primitive analogue computer designed to predict astronomical positions and lunar movements. Believed to have been constructed around 100 BC, it was recovered in 1901 from the Antikythera shipwreck, the ruins of a Roman-era ship that sank off the Greek island of Antikythera. It wasn't until the mid-1970s that the object's true purpose was finally deduced and, such was the sophistication and complexity of its mechanism, it seems almost certain that it was predicated by earlier, less refined models. The device is in the form of 82 fragments and there is still hope that further sorties to the seabed will yield more parts of the mechanism. One professor has described it as "more valuable than the Mona Lisa".

13 NEFERTITI'S BUST AMARNA, EGYPT

"Suddenly we had in our hands the most alive Egyptian artwork. You cannot describe it with words. You must see it." The elation expressed by German archaeologist Ludwig Borchardt on discovering this limestone bust in 1912 is unrestrained and undeniable. Found in what had been the workshop of the Egyptian sculptor Thutmose in the city of Amarna, the bust – a striking representation of Nefertiti, wife of the pharaoh Akhenaten – is thought to have been made around 1340 BC and has since become an iconic piece of art. Controversy has followed since its discovery, though. On negotiating with an Egyptian official about its removal, Borchardt was alleged to have shown the official a less-than-flattering picture of the sculpture. Ever since, it has remained in German hands and is currently on display in a Berlin museum. Time magazine described it as one of the top ten plundered artefacts in the world.



12 RICHARD III'S GRAVE LEICESTER, UK



The last Plantagenet king of England was also the country's last monarch to

die in battle, killed at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. As the Tudors took the throne, Richard's body was buried in a rudimentary grave at Greyfriars friary church in Leicester. After the friary was demolished as part of Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries in 1538, Richard's resting place was considered lost. In 2012, an enterprising group of historians and admirers of Richard began a campaign to find his body and afford him a proper grave. A car-park was now on the site of the old church, but on the second day of excavation, the ground yielded the skeleton of a man in his 30s. Once exhumed, scientists matched its DNA with that of two of Richard's descendants. This, together with the curvature of the spine, which Richard was known to suffer from, led to a positive identification. Five hundred and thirty years after his death, Richard was interred at Leicester Cathedral.

11 ZIGGURAT OF UR DHI QAR PROVINCE, IRAQ



The Ziggurat of Ur would have dominated the landscape of one particular corner of ancient Mesopotamia

(that's now present-day southern Iraq), an imposing temple built in the 23rd century BC. In 1922, a joint British Museum/University of Pennsylvania expedition, led by the eminent archaeologist C Leonard Woolley, set about excavating the ziggurat. They found the tombs of around 1,850 people; 16 of these were deemed to be 'Royal Tombs', such was the value of the artefacts found therein. In a chamber that was believed to be the King's grave (partly because of its proximity to the Queen's), the remains of 63 women, believed to be his attendants, were discovered, along with six soldiers buried with weapons.



10

FISHBOURNE ROMAN PALACE

WEST SUSSEX, UK

Fishbourne Roman Palace, just outside Chichester in West Sussex, holds the largest collection of in-situ Roman mosaic floors in Britain, even if the building they're housed in resembles a large, less-than-aesthetically-pleasing, single-storey primary school. The beauty is on the inside, with roughly a quarter of the original floors still surviving to some degree. After the local water board stumbled across the site when laying a new water main, in 1960 archaeologist Barry Cunliffe led extensive excavations that confirmed the significance of the location. He and his team had revealed the groundworks of an enormous Roman palace, comfortably the empire's largest domestic building north of the Alps; as is often pointed out, its footprint would have been greater than that of Buckingham Palace. Whose palace it had been is unsure: the most common theories name either Tiberius Claudius Cogidubnus, a local chieftain and strong supporter of the Romans (although the historian Mary Beard is resolutely dismissive of this), or the former Roman governor of Britain, Sallustius Lucullus. The jewels in Fishbourne's crown are undeniably those extensive mosaics, but its garden has also been replanted, replicating how it would have appeared in the palace's heyday.



LEFT: The so-called 'dolphin mosaic' is perfectly preserved ABOVE: The villa's hypocaust (underfloor heating system) MAIN: The palace is approximately equivalent in size to Nero's Golden House in Rome



**"COMFORTABLY
THE EMPIRE'S
LARGEST SUCH
BUILDING NORTH
OF THE ALPS"**

9

LUCY

AFAR DEPRESSION, ETHIOPIA



In the early 1970s, the French paleoanthropologist Maurice Taieb led a small, multi-national team to Ethiopia to search for artefacts that could help clarify

the collective understanding of human evolution. In 1974, Donald Johanson, a paleoanthropologist from the US, came across a fossilised fragment of an arm bone. Close by were also the fragments of a skull, a thigh bone, ribs and a jaw, among other fossils. After three weeks, and with no duplication in the hundreds of bones found, the team concluded that they all belonged to one particular hominin, who subsequent tests suggested lived 3,500 million years ago. With 40 per cent of its skeleton recovered, the team named her Lucy,

largely on account of The Beatles' song 'Lucy In The Sky With Diamonds' being played in celebrative heavy rotation in the team's camp on the evening of those first finds. While the conclusion was that Lucy would have been just over one metre tall and that her face would have largely resembled that of a chimpanzee, it was undeniable that she walked upright, and thus her discovery made a crucial contribution to the chronology of human development. Her preserved skeleton is held by the National Museum of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa.

8

THE GOKSTAD SHIP

SANDEFJORD, NORWAY



Never has the boredom of teenagers been so productive. In 1879, a pair of brothers who lived on a farm in southern Norway

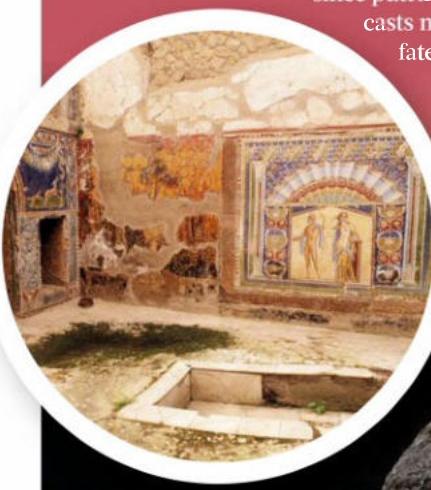
– and who had little else to do – decided to start digging into a mound that was situated within the farm's acres to see what they might find. The small hillock – five metres high and around 45 metres wide – was known as King's Mound and the rumour locally was that it contained a Viking burial ship. And that's exactly what the bored teenagers found, extremely well-preserved in the clay that had been packed around it at the time of burial. With the boys' shovels having discovered the ship's bow, the president of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Norwegian Monuments ordered that their digging should cease and that a professional excavation be undertaken. His team uncovered a largely intact vessel made mainly from oak, inside which were, among other items, three small boats and sledging equipment. Inside a timber burial chamber was the skeleton of a man of presumably extremely high stature, but no valuable gold or silverware, nor weaponry; it is believed that this would have been plundered at a time way in advance of the excavation.



POMPEII CAMPANIA, ITALY

In AD 79, Mount Vesuvius, the infamous volcano on the Bay of Naples, erupted violently. The destruction it caused was heavy and indiscriminate, with the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii wiped out, buried under over three metres of volcanic ash. Both cities were largely forgotten with the passing of the centuries. No-one realised what lay beneath, although, in 1599, workmen digging a new water channel on the site at Pompeii did encounter ancient walls complete with murals. Curiously, though, little further investigation took place. In 1748, a more deliberate programme of excavation was embarked upon at Pompeii, which has continued into the 21st century. What has been found underneath the compacted volcanic ash is nothing short of extraordinary. It's not a city flattened and left in ruins; it's a city frozen in time, its architecture remarkably intact. Visitors can today freely walk down its stone-paved streets, admire the grandeur of its public buildings and appreciate the fine art still viewable on walls. The human aspect was never forgotten at Pompeii, either. Not only do visitors get a strong grasp of what life was like for ordinary Romans at the time, but they also are shown exactly what individuals were doing at the precise moment the volcano's effect was felt by the city. Thanks to Giuseppe Fiorelli, the lead archaeologist during the middle of the 19th century, Pompeii was 'repopulated'. Fiorelli had the visionary idea of filling the gaps in the compacted volcanic ash, caused by human corpses that had

since putrified, with plaster. Admittedly a little eerie, these plaster casts nonetheless remind us of the huge loss of life on that fateful day.



INSET: A mosaic depicting Neptune and Amphitrite
MAIN: Cavities in the ash created by corpses were filled with plaster



successful decoding of Egyptian hieroglyphics, which had never before been possible. The inscription is a decree that was issued on behalf of King Ptolemy V in 196 BC, and the stone is believed to have been on display in a temple, possibly near or in the city of Memphis, before being moved at some point during the medieval period, when it ended up as building material. Since 1802, the Rosetta Stone has lived at the British Museum, where it continues to be the institution's most famous – and most inspected – holding.

5 MACHU PICCHU ANDES MOUNTAINS, PERU



"Few romances can ever surpass that of the granite citadel on top of the beetling precipices of Machu Picchu, the crown of Inca Land."

These were the words of the American explorer and academic Hiram Bingham who, in 1911, made his first visit to the 15th-century Inca citadel that clings to a 2,700-metre-high mountain in the Peruvian Andes. Although his weren't the first foreign eyes to witness the site's majesty (several Europeans who lived locally visited it before him), Bingham was the man who told the world about this secret place, high up in the clouds and the heavens. So significant a 'discovery' did the outside world believe Machu Picchu to be that the Research Committee of the National Geographic Society awarded him \$10,000 to undertake a further research expedition.

His findings were presented in an absorbing report in *National Geographic*, where he postulated that the site "might prove to be the largest and most important ruin discovered in South America since the days of the Spanish conquest" (interestingly enough, thanks to the particular location, Machu Picchu had evaded the attention of the empire's conquistadors, meaning it didn't suffer the same defacement to which the Spanish had subjected other sites). Bingham oversaw the clearing of the site from the encroaching jungle, as well as the organisation of extensive excavation work. However, he experienced increasingly fraught relations with the local people over the next few years, having removed a number of artefacts in order for them to be studied and displayed at institutions in the United States. Nonetheless, the winding, dizzying road that leads up the mountain is still known as the Hiram Bingham Highway. Although the site is supposed to be limited to 2,500 visitors per day, more than a million people make the pilgrimage every year.

6 THE ROSETTA STONE ROSETTA, EGYPT

The world has a French army officer from Napoleonic times to thank for being able to decipher Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics. In 1799, as a lieutenant in the Egyptian expeditionary force that was attempting to shore up French interests in Ottoman-held North Africa, Pierre-François Bouchard was charged with rebuilding Fort Julien, a

crumbling fortification near the Egyptian port of Rosetta. While overseeing the work, he came across a granite-like slab of rock that had been used in the fort's original construction. But it wasn't in French hands

for long; after the defeat to British troops two years later, the stone was taken to London for further investigation. Upon it was text in three different scripts: Egyptian hieroglyphics, Egyptian Demotic and Ancient Greek. The latter two, when translated, proved to contain the same inscription, allowing the





4

DEAD SEA SCROLLS

QUMRAN, ISRAEL



The Copper Scroll gives a list of locations at which gold and silver is buried

In either late 1946 or early 1947, a group of Bedouin shepherds were minding their flocks near Qumran on the shores of the Dead Sea. Had one shepherd not idly thrown a rock into a narrow opening in a cliff, the scrolls would, in all likelihood, still be lying untouched today. The rock made a shattering sound on landing, causing him and his cohort to enter the cave to investigate further. They found a series of large clay jars, inside some of which were scrolls of papyrus and leather. Having been sold by the shepherds to a pair of antiques dealers, the scrolls then found their way into the possession of academics, who believed them to be extremely significant. When one academic, Eliezer Lipa Sukenik, saw the scrolls for the first time, he realised that the Hebrew manuscripts were a millennia older than any other biblical text he'd previously seen. "My hands

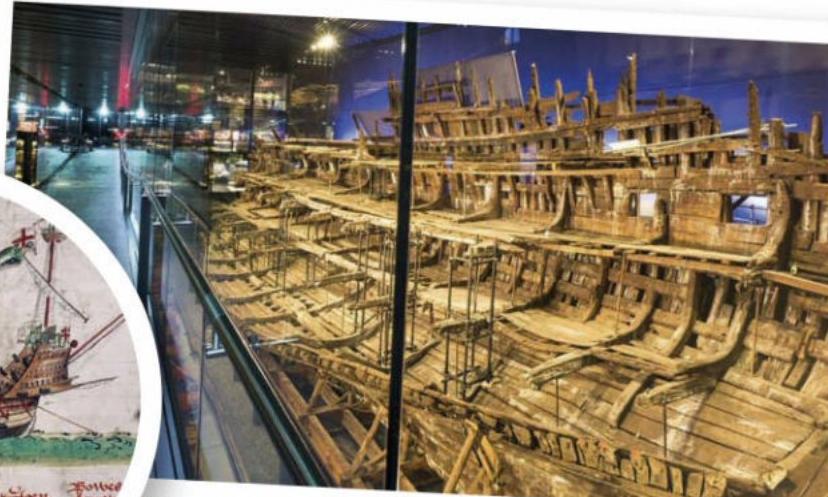
shook as I started to unwrap one of them," he later recalled. "I read a few sentences. It was written in beautiful biblical Hebrew... I looked and looked, and I suddenly had the feeling that I was privileged by destiny to gaze upon a Hebrew scroll which had not been read for more than 2,000 years."

When the scrolls' existence and value became known, it prompted a gold rush as Bedouins and academics alike frantically searched the caves for more examples. They weren't disappointed. In all, 972 scrolls, or fragments of scrolls, were recovered from Qumran. Debate has raged ever since about the source of the scrolls and why they came to be secreted across a series of caves. One plausible explanation suggests that the scripts were written by Jerusalem-residing Jews, but were transported to Qumran and stored in the caves for safety at the time of the Roman sacking of the city in AD 68.

3 THE MARY ROSE
SOLENT, UK

When he inherited the English throne in 1509, Henry VIII also inherited a rather modest naval presence, one limited to just two vessels of significant size. So the new king commissioned the construction of two new, state-of-the-art ships – the *Peter Pomegranate* and the *Mary Rose*. Originally built from 600 oak trees and launched in 1511, 25 years later the *Mary Rose* was refitted, with extra gun decks added. She was truly a formidable ship for the time. Or so it seemed. In 1545, after more than three decades of service, she sank while manoeuvring at the Battle of the Solent, with the loss of more than 350 souls.

Attempts to raise the *Mary Rose* began almost immediately. Just one month later, a plan to lift the ship back out of the water using pulleys was abandoned when it became clear that she was stuck fast on the clay sea bed. In 1836, the nets of local fishermen caught on timbers poking out of the sea bed, prompting the engagement of



ABOVE: The *Mary Rose* is now housed in Portsmouth Historic Dockyard LEFT: An illustration from a 16th-century manuscript

professional divers to assist. Two of the divers salvaged guns from the wreck, which they then sold; the inscription on one of the guns identified the wreck to be the *Mary Rose*.

After a six-year quest to relocate the ship, in 1971 its exact location was pinpointed. It would take a further 11 years – and 22,000 hours of diving – before the unimaginable could happen: raising the *Mary Rose*. In October 1982, the first timbers emerged from the water where it had been submerged for the best part of 450 years. Shown live on

television, there was one particular moment that made the nation's collective heart skip a beat, what project leader Margaret Rule later described as "an unforgettable crunch" as the cradle momentarily slipped. But no catastrophe prevailed. Thirty-five years later, the thousands of artefacts on show at the *Mary Rose* Museum – located on almost the exact spot where the ship had been built – are a fascinating time capsule of Tudor life. As historian David Starkey has noted, the *Mary Rose* is "Britain's Pompeii".



TERRACOTTA ARMY

SHAANXI PROVINCE, CHINA

Even the most ambitious, the most dreamily optimistic archaeologist could never imagine uncovering anything close to the size and scale of the Terracotta Army. It was just another day in 1974 for some farmers from near the town of Xi'an in China's Shaanxi Province. The main item on the agenda was digging a well. Nothing necessarily unusual, there. By the end of the day, though, they were to be part of one of the greatest archaeological discoveries of all time.

As their shovels went deeper into the soil, they encountered something hard and unyielding. Further inspection showed it to be some kind of clay figurine, so rather than simply discard it (and possibly to see if some financial gain might be forthcoming), they passed their find onto the Chinese authorities. The government wasted no time at all in sending a team of crack archaeologists to the site for further investigation. What their excavations then revealed was extraordinary. The figurine the farmers had found was no one-off. Far, far from it. Across four pits, the archaeologists recovered an astonishing 2,000 statuettes, while estimating that up to another 6,000 were probably still in the ground.

STANDING GUARD

And they weren't small. These were life-size figurines, all of soldiers of varying rank (the officers were the larger ones) or their horses or chariots or weaponry. Located within a sprawling necropolis that apparently covers 22 square miles, this terracotta army was created to guard the tomb of Emperor Qin Shi Huang and protect him in the afterlife.

Although extensive excavation work has been undertaken over the last 40 years, Qin's tomb remains closed and is thought to include a replica of the empire, featuring palaces, pavilions and rivers. Aside from the statuettes keeping guard over Qin's final resting place, it's believed that the tomb contains security measures to thwart any trespassing looters – namely loaded crossbows triggered by tripwires. Not that trespassing looters were that likely. The emperor appears to have been the master of secrecy. Archaeologists have excavated hundreds of skeletons at the site, their deaths purported to be ordered by him in order to preserve his tomb's integrity. "After the burial and sealing up of the treasures," wrote historian Sima Qian, "the middle gate was shut and the outer gate closed to imprison all the artisans and labourers, so that not one came out."

The pits also contained 130 chariots with 520 horses and 150 cavalry



"THE FIGURINE THE FARMERS HAD FOUND WAS NO ONE-OFF"



11

Tutankhamun

VALLEY OF THE KINGS, EGYPT

Discovered tomb under tomb of Ramses VI investigated same & found seals intact." The entry in Howard Carter's diary for 5 November 1922 was a little on the prosaic side, and didn't really articulate the excitement that must have been pulsing through the eminent Egyptologist's veins. For what Carter sincerely hoped was beyond those seals was the tomb of Tutankhamun, the teenage pharaoh. It was a quest Carter had been obsessed with for years.

Not that he charged in all guns blazing when he found what he strongly expected to be the prize he'd been single-mindedly chasing. A man of honour, he instead waited until his great benefactor, Lord Carnavon, received his urgent telegram and travelled out to Egypt's Valley of the Kings to witness the opening of the tomb. After all, he had been in Egypt,

underwritten by Carnavon's philanthropy, since 1907 (albeit with a three-year gap during World War I). His patron had been patient with him, so he could show the same restraint.

Three weeks after that diary entry, Carter – with Carnavon and his daughter Evelyn at his shoulder – made a small hole in the door and held a candle up to see inside. He was greeted by the sight of gold and ebony. Unlike so many others, this tomb hadn't been raided. "Can you see anything?" Carnavon's voice asked behind him. Carter's answer was both wistful and excited. "Yes. Wonderful things!"

THE SLEEPING KING

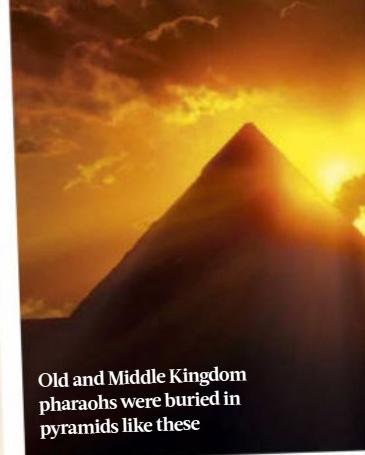
The door led into an antechamber, the contents of which Carter, ever the meticulous record-keeper, carefully documented over the subsequent two-and-a-half months. Again, he was patience personified; the antechamber tantalisingly led to another sealed door. Finally, on 16 February 1923, Carter prised open the door, which, to his immense relief and joy, did indeed lead to a burial chamber. And there was the sarcophagus of the King Tut himself.

With Carnavon having already informed him that this would be the final season that he would fund the search, Carter had pulled it out of the bag. He'd achieved his quest.

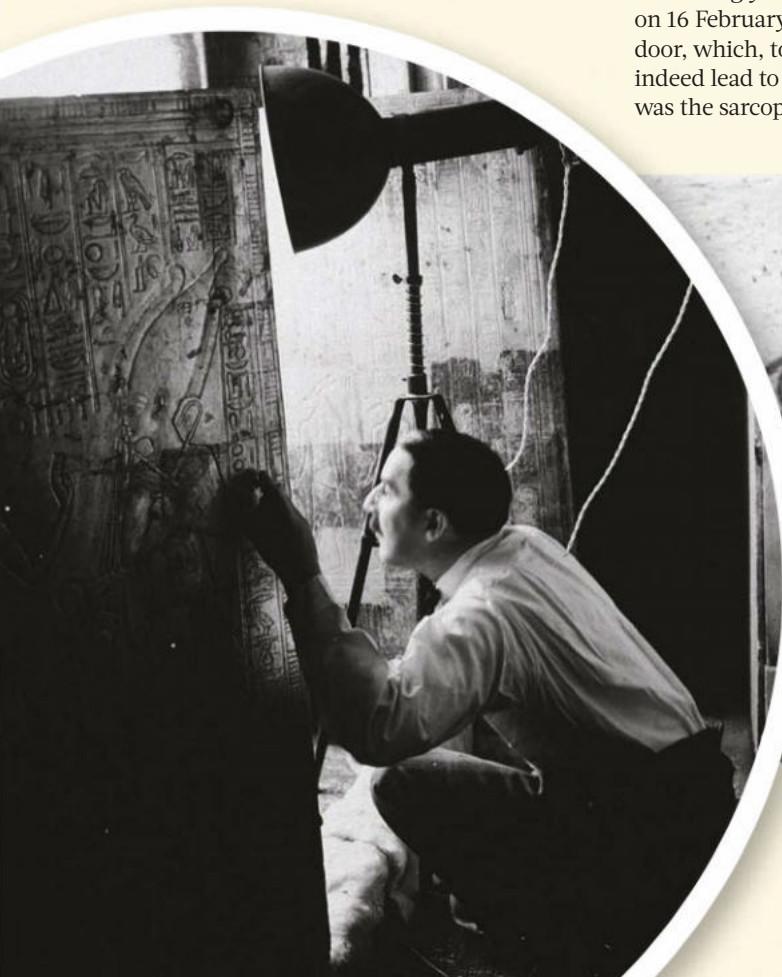
The world was waiting on news from Egypt, which was promptly delivered by HV Morton of the *Daily Express*. His report, which appeared the following day, read:

"The romantic secret of the tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamen in the Valley of the Kings at Luxor was revealed yesterday when, for the first time in 3,000 years, the inner chamber of the tomb was entered. Every expectation was surpassed. Within the chamber stood an immense shrine of glittering gold, which is almost certain to contain the mummy of the king. Wonderful paintings, including that of a giant cat, covered the walls. A second chamber was crowded with priceless treasures."

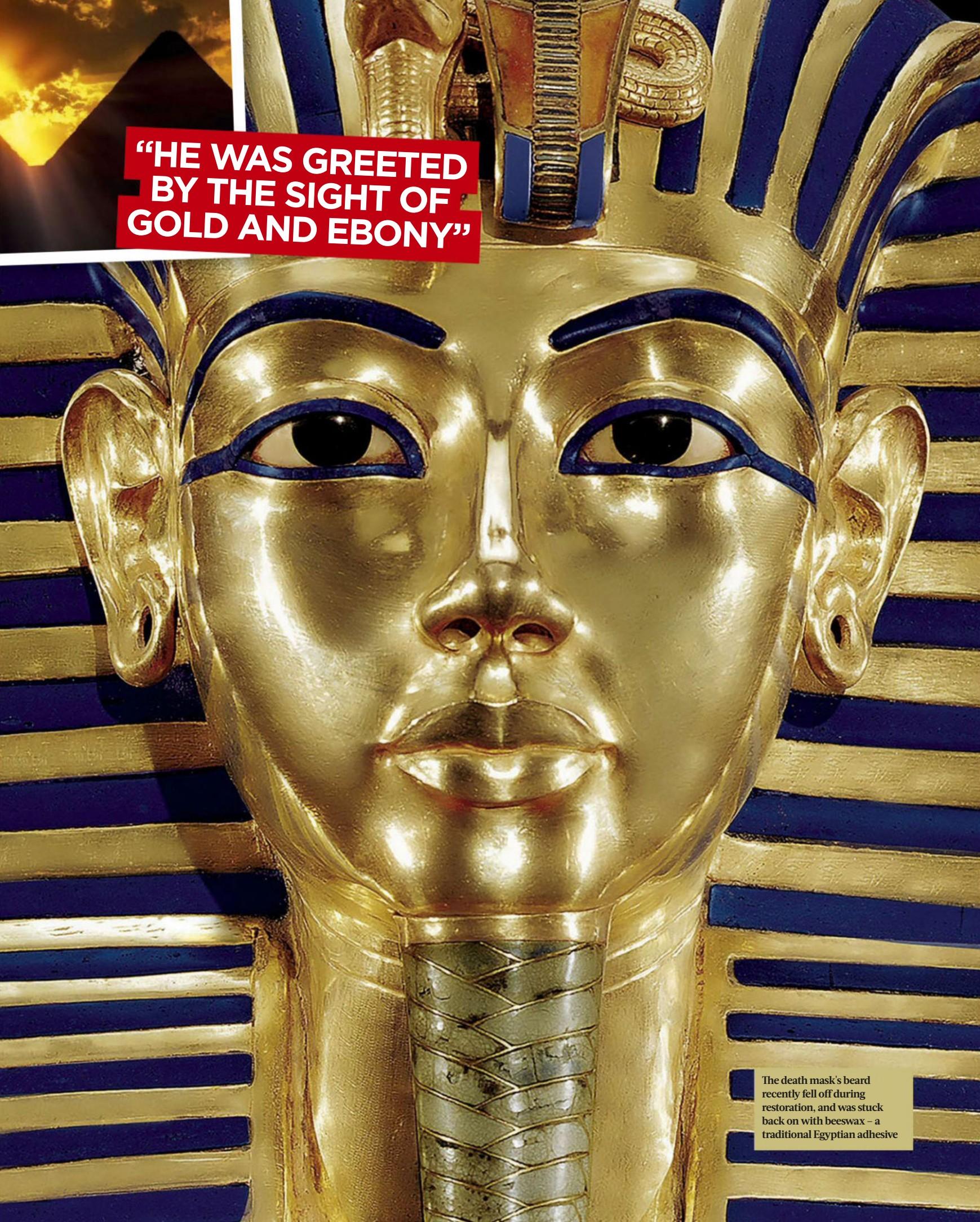
But what of the supposed curse of Tutankhamun that Carter had been warned about? Perhaps Lord Carnavon was the recipient of that. He died in Cairo within two months of the discovery from an infected malaria bite, never to return to Britain.



Old and Middle Kingdom pharaohs were buried in pyramids like these



ABOVE: Howard Carter inspects the gilded coffin of Tutankhamun LEFT: Carter opens the doors of the second of four gold shrines surrounding the sarcophagus

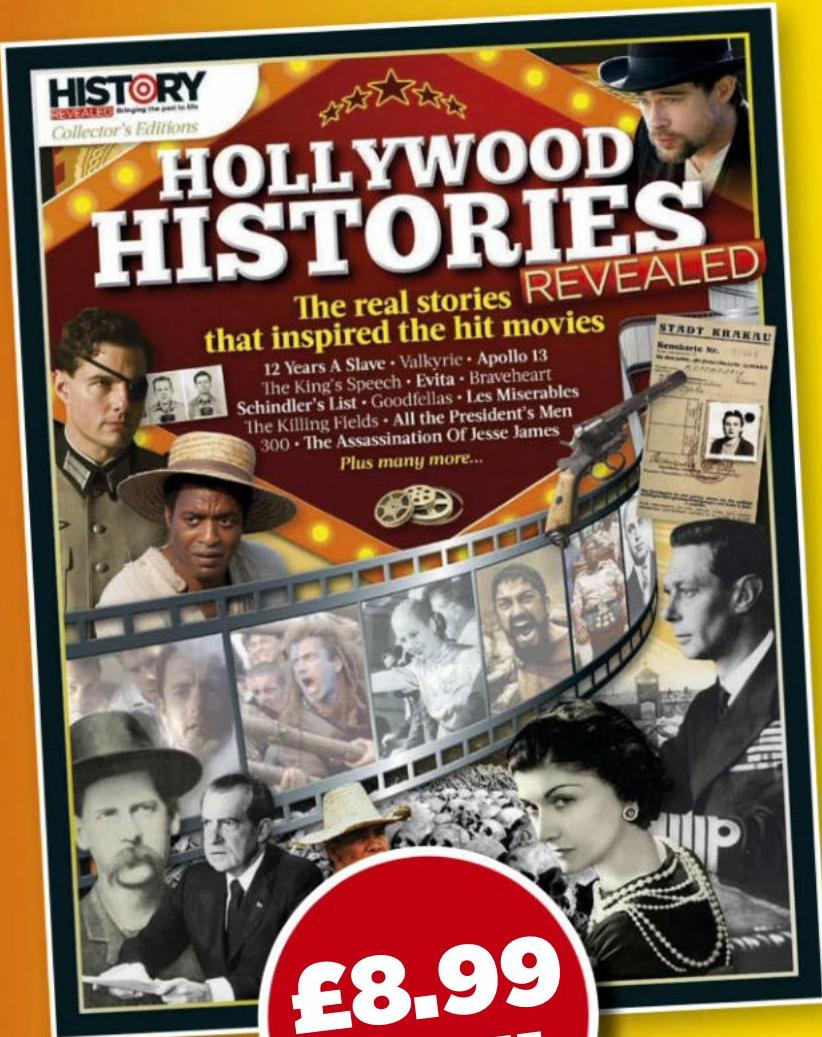


**"HE WAS GREETED
BY THE SIGHT OF
GOLD AND EBONY"**

The death mask's beard recently fell off during restoration, and was stuck back on with beeswax – a traditional Egyptian adhesive

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